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LOST SIGHT OF RICHMOND

REMARKABLE OMISSION OF GREATER NEW-YORK SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Borough Not Mentioned in a Section of Chapter IX. of the New Charter, Which Deals with the Appointment of Deputies by the Commissioner of Public Works—Some Provisions of the Present Charter to be Retained.

Another chapter of the proposed charter for Greater New-York was made public yesterday by the sub-committee. It is entitled Chapter IX., and relates to the general powers and duties of the Commissioner of Public Works. The first section, which provides for the appointment by the Commissioner of deputies, who shall have charge of the public works in the different boroughs into which the new city is to be divided, exhibits a remarkable omission. Richmond County, which includes the whole of Staten Island, and which under the earlier provisions of the proposed charter had been designated as the Borough of Richmond, is lost sight of altogether, and no provision is made for the execution of public works in that borough.

The section empowers the Commissioner of Public Works to appoint deputies. One of the deputies is to be stationed in the chief office, which is to be in the Borough of Bowling Green, and this deputy is to have charge of all matters pertaining to the department, under the direction of the Commissioner, within the Boroughs of Bowling Green, Manhattan, Yorkville, and Harlem—all the territory on Manhattan Island. Another deputy is to be located in the Borough of the Bronx. He will have charge of all the work in the district above the Harlem River—the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—which are now looked after by the Commissioner of Street Improvements in those wards. Another deputy is to be in the Borough of Brooklyn. He will take the place of the Commissioner of City Works of that city, and will have charge of all the work of the department in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, which include the territory now known as the City of Brooklyn. Another deputy is provided for to be stationed in the Borough of Queens. He is to have charge of the work in that borough, which includes Long Island City and the outlying sections on Long Island annexed to New-York.

There is no specific provision for the appointment of a deputy for the Borough of Richmond—an oversight which doubtless will be corrected when the attention of the Commissioners is called to the omission. Additional deputies may be appointed by the Commissioner of Public Works, as the Municipal Assembly may authorize.

The Commissioner of Public Works is authorized to designate one or more of said deputies, who shall, in addition to his other powers, possess every power and perform all and every duty belonging to the office of said Commissioner, so far as specified in such designation, whenever so empowered by said Commissioner by written authority, designating therein a period of time not extending beyond a period of three months, nor beyond the term of office of said Commissioner of Public Works, during which said power and duty may be exercised; and such designation and authority shall be duly filed in and remain on record in the Department of Public Works. The said Deputy Commissioner so designated shall possess the like authority in the case of the absence or disability of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The powers and duties of the Commissioner are the same as under the present Consolidation act, and the system and methods of the present Department of Public Works is extended to the new territory. It is provided that the department shall have cognizance and control of:

1. All structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water.
2. The collection of the revenues arising from the sale or use of the Croton water.
3. Opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, roads, places, and avenues.
4. Repairing and construction of public roads.
5. The care of public buildings, including the buildings known as the County Court House Buildings of the Counties of New-York and Richmond.
6. The filling of sunken lots.
7. Public sewers and drainage.
8. Street vaults and openings in sidewalks.
9. Paving, repairing, and repaving streets, and keeping the same clear of obstructions, and of the relaying of pavement removed for any cause.
10. Digging and constructing wells.
11. The care, management, and maintenance of the public baths.
12. The location, erection, establishment, and maintenance of public urinals.

The following bureaus are provided for:

1. Laying water pipes and the construction and repair of sewers, wells, and hydrants, for grading, paving, flagging, curbing, guttering, and repairing streets, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Water and Street Improvements."
2. The collection of revenue derived from the sale and use of water; the chief officers of which shall be called "Water Registrars."
3. Having care of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of water, the chief officer of which shall be called "Chief Engineer of Aqueducts," with power to appoint and remove at pleasure and detail a staff of assistant engineers. He and they must be civil engineers of at least ten years' experience.
4. Of lamps, gas, and electricity, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Lighting."
5. Of streets and roads, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Streets."
6. Of repairs and supplies, which shall have cognizance of all supplies and repairs to public buildings, works, lands, and places, and all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies," and shall be a practical builder.
7. The removal of incumbrances on the streets or sidewalks or public grounds, not inclosed in any park, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Incumbrances," to whom all complaints shall be made, and by whom such incumbrances shall be removed.

And such other bureaus as the Commissioner of Public Works shall from time to time deem necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of his department.

It is also provided that a branch of each of the aforementioned bureaus shall be located in the Borough of Brooklyn for the discharge of all the duties of the department pertaining to the Boroughs of Williamsburg and Brooklyn, and to the water works of the City of Brooklyn, and for all the purposes of the act, all the rights, powers, privileges, duties, and obligations heretofore created by law or otherwise of the City of Brooklyn or any of its departments respecting said water works shall be vested in the City of New-York, and, as matter of administration, shall devolve upon the Department of Public Works for the City of New-York. All the rights, powers, privileges, duties, and obligations of Long Island City, or any or either of its departments, in respect to its water works wheresoever situate shall devolve upon the Department of Public Works, to be exercised, discharged, and enforced in such manner as the Commissioner of said department shall prescribe.

The provisions of the present law governing the Department of Public Works in regard to street paving, laying water mains, the construction, repair, and cleansing of sewers, plans for sewerage and drainage, the regulation of water rents and the placing of water metres, the acquisition of land for water supply, and the proceedings under which real estate is to be acquired for city purposes, and the appointment of Commissioners under such proceedings are continued as they now exist, and are made to cover the entire territory included in Greater New-York.

The last section of the chapter provides for the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and transfers all his powers and duties to the Commissioner of Public Works.

SIX MEN SHOT AT A BALL GAME.

Spectators Disagreed with the Umpire and He Dealt Out Pistols.

POPLAR GROVE, Ark., Aug. 17.—Negroes from the Polk and Lowry plantations met here yesterday to play a ball game for a stake of $5. William Griffin, the umpire, and an adherent of the Polk side, held the stakes.

In the third inning Griffin gave a close decision on a slide to third base, which greatly incensed the Poplar Groveites, who rushed in a body upon the umpire and his son, the latter being the scorer of the game. The umpire grabbed up a valise which he had brought along, and, opening it, disclosed several loaded pistols, which he handed out to the men on his side. Instantly the shooting began, and when it ended six men were found to have been more or less severely wounded.

Israel Tate of the Poplar Grove crowd was the only man on that side who had a gun. He emptied his pistol, retreated, reloaded, and emptied it again. He is credited with having shot four men. The only damage done by the Polk crowd was the shooting of an innocent bystander, "Jack" Robertson.

Deputy Sheriff McCoy summoned a posse and arrested as many of the participants as he could find. The wounded are William Anderson, shot through the thigh; Sumner Sugenor, shot through the side, unknown negro from North Creek, shot in the ankle; two negroes from the Lowry plantation, shot in the legs; "Jack" Robertson of Poplar Grove, badly shot through the breast. Anderson, Sugenor, and Robertson will die.

Israel Tate and William Griffin, the leaders of the respective sides, were unhurt, and Griffin carried off the stake money in the mêlée. Deputy McCoy brought in several of the negroes to-day and lodged them in jail.

YAQUI TRAIL WIPED OUT BY RAIN.

Three Indians Brought in, and Thirty More Reported Captured.

NOGALES, Arizona, Aug. 17.—Capt. Dodge of the infantry company dispatched northward on Friday arrived in Nogales yesterday having in charge three Yaqui Indians captured a few miles east of Tubac. The Indians were traveling toward Tucson, and were heavily armed. They say that they had been on a hunting trip and deny complicity with Friday's raid on Nogales.

Capt. Bomus is reported as being on his way to this city from Oro Blanco with thirty more marauding Yaquis captured in that vicinity.

A company of Mexican cavalry arrived late Saturday night from Buenos Ayres, Arizona, fifty miles west of Nogales. The officers report that a great number of Indians are going toward Sasabe, Mexico, seven miles west of Buenos Ayres. Some of them are armed and it is supposed they are up to mischief of some kind.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Department of Colorado, telegraphs the War Department that he believes the Yaqui Indian raiders have moved north. They have scattered, and the recent heavy rains have obliterated their trail. They are on foot. The prompt arrival and action of the United States troops had been beneficial, and the soldiers are so stationed as to intercept the raiders who have not returned to Mexico.

STRUCK BY TROLLEY CARS.

Two Children Narrowly Escape Death from Being Run Down in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Emma Hernberg, six years old, of 378 South Sixth Street, was knocked down by a trolley car near her home this afternoon. She was badly injured about the head. She will recover. The motorman and conductor were arrested.

John Loeffler, six years old, while playing directly across Springfield Avenue from his father's saloon, was called by his father. He started across the street and was run down by a trolley car. The fender saved him from going beneath the wheels, but he was pushed along the pavement for some distance. Before the car could be stopped the lad's father ran out and dragged the child from in front of the car. The boy was badly bruised, but will recover.

John Dill, a teamster in the employ of Fink & Son, butchers, was driving to the Communipaw abattoir for a load of hogs this morning when his truck was struck by a New-York Turnpike trolley car near the Lodi Hotel and he was thrown to the ground and badly injured internally. He was brought to this city on a car and taken to the German Hospital. His condition is critical. Martin Quinn and James Connelly, the motorman and conductor, were arrested.

WRECKED BY A CABLE CAR.

Narrow Escape of the Occupants of a Carriage in Third Avenue.

A carriage and a south-bound car on the Third Avenue cable road were in collision yesterday afternoon at Fortieth Street, and the occupants of the carriage had a narrow escape from death or serious injury.

The driver of the carriage was John Mullen of 218 East Ninety-fifth Street, and in the vehicle were a man, a woman, and a little girl. The carriage was caught between the car and a pillar of the elevated railroad. It was wrecked, but the driver, the occupants, and the two horses escaped injury.

The car was thrown from the track, and there was a blockade until it was replaced on the rails. The car was crowded with passengers, all of whom were badly shaken up, but none was seriously hurt. No arrests were made, as the police thought that no blame attached to either the driver of the carriage or to the gripman of the car.

CAMP MEETING BURNED OUT.

Emig's Grove Tabernacle and Thirty-five Cottages Destroyed.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 17.—Emig's Grove camp meeting ground, five miles north of this city, was devastated by fire at 8 o'clock this morning. Thirty-five double cottages, a large tabernacle, and a dining hall, were reduced to ashes. The loss is about $10,000.

Many of the cottagers lost all their personal property, and watches, jewelry, and money were consumed in the fire. There were between seven and eight hundred cottagers on the grounds at the time. They were principally from York and Baltimore. A few children were asleep, but they were taken out without injury.

Several persons were slightly burned in trying to save their effects. The fire lasted an hour and nothing but ashes marks the spot where the camps stood. The buildings were insured for $3,500 in local mutual companies.

The Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $105,113,702. The day's withdrawals were $59,800. The decline of over $1,000,000 since yesterday is due to the fact that $1,000,000 was withdrawn in San Francisco last Monday, and only taken out to-day. Daily "withdrawals," as given out at the Treasury, means "withdrawals of gold at New-York" only.

Fire in a Long Branch Hotel Annex.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 17.—There was a fire to-night in the annex of the Cliff House, at the rear of the Pennsylvania Club. The building was gutted. There was considerable excitement, as it was feared the fire would spread. The fire delayed the traffic on the trolley roads. One of the employes of the house fainted and had to be carried out.

FIERCE RIOTS IN BELFAST

A NATIONALIST PROCESSION ATTACKED BY A MOB.

The Paraders Resent the Insult and a Battle is the Result—The Police Charge the Rioters—Many, Suffering from Broken Heads, Taken to the Hospitals—Return Route of the Parade Changed to Prevent More Trouble.

BELFAST, Aug. 17.—A large Nationalist demonstration in favor of granting amnesty to all Irish political prisoners took place here to-day, and was the cause of serious rioting.

An immense procession of Nationalists marched through the streets of the city and proceeded to Hannastoun, a suburb of Belfast, headed by bands of music, and displaying numerous banners bearing inscriptions indicating the purpose of the movement. The streets were lined with spectators, who hooted, groaned, and jeered the processionists, and finally threw a few stones at the paraders.

Some of the paraders were armed with spears, and these men made an attack upon their tormentors, despite the efforts of the police, who were out in full force, to prevent them. A fierce fight ensued, and the police made several charges with drawn batons upon the combatants, as the result of which there were a great number of broken heads. A dozen or more of the rioters on both sides were taken to the hospital after order was restored.

All of this occurred before noon. Later the city Magistrates held a meeting and ordered that the troops be in readiness to put down the disturbances, which, it was feared, would occur when the paraders returned from Hannastoun in the evening. Every preparation was accordingly made to suppress any attempt at rioting, and for a time the centre of the city, to which the disturbances of the morning were confined, was quiet, although the streets were alive with excited people.

The procession returned to Belfast in the evening, when it was soon seen that the misgivings of the authorities were not unfounded. As the procession approached the city the greatest excitement prevailed. A number of opposition mobs had gathered along the intended route of the procession on its return, with the object of making an attack upon the paraders, and to prevent rioting of the most active character the police barred the route which had been laid out for the return march of the procession and turned the parade off into another direction.

In the meantime a heavy rain began falling, but this had not the slightest effect in diminishing the size of the crowds which thronged the streets, nor in allaying the excitement of the people.

The crowd was not aware of the exact route taken by the paraders until it was too late to make an attack upon them, and the procession broke up without there being any further fighting. The outlook, however, continued to be menacing until a late hour, but, despite the threats that were made, there was no further disorder.

The rain continued to fall heavily, and this finally had the effect of causing the mob to disperse. The incident called to mind the serious troubles between the Catholics and Orangemen that occurred some years ago, when a number of persons were killed by the troops, who had been called out to restore order.

OIL SPOUTING 100 FEET AFLAME.

Falls in a Dazzling Fire Fountain and Cannot Be Put Out.

SISTERSVILLE, West Va., Aug. 15.—The famous Newbanks oil well, which is also a strong producer of gas, took fire last night through accident, burning the derrick and several thousand barrels of oil. When the pressure was reduced at the mouth of the well the gas broke the spouting oil into sprays, throwing it into the air more than 100 feet.

The flame was in the shape of a huge torch, the spraying oil forming into glistening drops in the air and dropping in a dazzling shower, while the smoke, densely black, ascended way above the mountain. The hills for miles around were covered by sightseers, who had come from all over the region.

The loss to the owners is enormous, as the well was producing 200 barrels a day. There is no way known to put out the fire, as the gas and oil pressure are constant and the roaring and the heat of the flames terrific.

DOG'S MASTER STABS A CATCHER.

Jumped from a Buggy and Without a Word Began to Slash.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 17.—Link Thompson, the official dog catcher of this city, was terribly cut and stabbed in the back on Passaic Avenue to-day by an unknown man.

Thompson caught a dog that was following the buggy of his assailant. On seeing the animal a captive, the man jumped out, and without warning drew a large knife. On account of having the dog in his net, Thompson could not defend himself, and was slashed. Thompson's assistant, who was on his wagon, was too frightened to offer assistance.

The unknown man escaped over field into the woods, leaving his buggy behind. Thompson is in the hospital in a serious condition.

ICEBERGS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Six American Fishermen Rescued—Adrift from Four to Seven Days.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 17.—The Allen line steamer Assyrian from Liverpool reports four immense icebergs 150 miles off the coast in the track of ocean shipping.

Six American fishermen were landed here during the past two days. They lost their vessels on the Grand Banks, and were adrift from four to seven days without food or water.

The brigantine Galatea has brought in a boat from the Banks which is believed to belong to a French vessel which foundered, as the Galatea passed a lot of wreckage.

EUGENE RUMSEY DROWNED FISHING

Was Alone in a Boat and Is Supposed to Have Fallen Overboard.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Eugene Rumsey, one of the foremost citizens of this place, was drowned yesterday near Bull's Grove.

He was alone in a boat fishing and probably lost his balance and fell overboard while trying to raise his anchor. Attempts to resuscitate him were useless.

Mr. Rumsey had been President of the village and while connected with the Rumsey Manufacturing Company was known widely as a friend of workingmen.

Dropped a Diamond in Her Parasol.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Daisy Miller, a fashionably attired young woman of about twenty-four years, was arrested this afternoon at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Station as she was about to take a train for Scranton, Penn., where she says that she resides. During the morning she visited several jewelry stores. When searched at Police Headquarters she had in her possession diamond earrings, a gold brooch, a diamond ring valued at $150, and a pair of diamond cuff buttons. At one of the stores she visited she was detected in the act of dropping an unset diamond, valued at $195, into her parasol.

BLEW MEN AND HOTEL TO PIECES.

Three Killed and Three Fatally Injured by Dynamite.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 17.—A party of men in the employ of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company was starting out to work in the borough of New-Holland this morning, and had placed 100 pounds of dynamite in a wagon which was standing in the yard of A. G. Miller's hotel. The dynamite exploded, killing three men, fatally injuring three others, and seriously injuring a score more. The dead are:

CANNON, C. F., of Reading, blown to atoms.
CROSSMAN, George, of Stockton.
HAMMOND, F., of Harrisburg.

The injured are: Michael Wade, aged twelve, of New-Holland, will die; Frank Lewis of Lancaster, will die; Phillip Lawrence of Lancaster, will die; Frank Peale of Scranton, foreman; Davis Hoffman of Reading, John Conlon of Lancaster, Joseph Henn of Allentown, John White of Lancaster, Robert Shirk of Lancaster, Walter Fasig of New-Holland.

Miller's hotel was completely shattered, his loss being over $3,000. The loss to property in the borough is very large. The cause of the explosion is not known.

ALEXANDER STAGG A LIFE SAVER.

Baby Sweeney Went Overboard Strapped in Her Carriage.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 17.—Alexander Stagg, 14 years old, this evening rescued Jeanette Sweeney, 14 months old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sweeney of Brooklyn, from drowning. A nurse girl started to wheel the child in its carriage along the board walk connecting the Mascot Dock and Ryder's bathing pavilion. Half way across, the nurse tripped and fell and the carriage went over into the water. The carriage landed on the water with the wheels up, and the child, being strapped in, was held beneath the water.

Several men witnessed the accident, but were too horrified to move, and no one but the boy was cool enough to leap into the water after the child. He righted the carriage, and, as it floated, swam beside it until he reached the beach, where boatmen aided him in getting it ashore. Stagg was applauded by the crowd. Mr. Sweeney arrived on the beach a few minutes later, word having been sent to him at once. He gave Stagg all the money in his pocketbook, and promised him some more. The baby was unharmed by its bath.

MR. HARMON AT GRAY GABLES.

The Visit Said to Have Had No Connection with Public Business.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 17.—Attorney General Harmon was at Gray Gables yesterday for a few hours, returning last night, accompanied by Secretary Lamont. Mr. Harmon generally calls every year during the season on the President and family, and it happened that he was here at the same time as Secretary Lamont. There was no official business that called him here, it is stated. Possibly the President touched upon some matters of public interest, but what they were it is impossible to ascertain.

It was not a prearranged meeting. It is stated that Secretary Carlisle was there yesterday, but remained only a short time. Secretary Olney, however, was not of the party.

The President and Dr. Bryant spent a few hours fishing to-day, and in the afternoon took a carriage drive.

CRACKSMEN IN A PARSONAGE.

Two Out of Three Captured Escape from the Calaboose.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 17.—The Baptist parsonage was entered by three burglars this morning. The Rev. J. K. Manning is away from home, but the men were seen going into the house by Joseph Conover and Frank Estell.

They followed the thieves into the house and succeeded in capturing two of them. The other man escaped. The two that were caught were not long in limbo. They were taken to the calaboose, but escaped by picking the locks of their cell door.

They did not have a chance to steal anything from the parsonage, and got into the place by means of a window.

POLICE CHIEF AND DEPUTY KILLED

Drunken Men at a Convention of Cherokees Quarrel.

WAGONER, Indian Territory, Aug. 17.—Two men were shot and killed and another mortally wounded at the annual convention of the National Party in the Cherokee Nation, ten miles north of Tahlequah, Saturday.

The killed are Eli Wofford, Chief of Police of Tahlequah, and Charley Proctor, a deputy. Sheriff Leonard Williams was fatally wounded and it is said that Fan Wofford may die as a result of his wounds. The row originated over whisky.

Mr. Whitney Building for Himself.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—The Hon. William C. Whitney denies emphatically that he is building a stone house in the Berkshire Hills for his son, who is to marry Miss Vanderbilt. He states that he has bought a large tract of land in the Berkshires and it is being improved with tents and lights, small buildings, in which he and his family intend to pass the Fall season. It may be that Harry Whitney and his bride will join him there, but he does not know that he will.

Two Naval Officers Disabled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Commander W. W. Reisinger has been condemned by a medical board on the Asiatic station and ordered home. He will probably be placed on the retired list. Chief Engineer C. E. Tower has been detached from the Indiana, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

Insurance Rates Reduced.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—The New-Orleans Board of Underwriters has given notice of a reduction of 25 per cent. in the rates of insurance upon all shipments by river to or from this port. This is the first reduction in rates made in about twenty years.

Collector Kilbreth's Horse Killed.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 17.—Lightning last night struck the carriage house on the Summer place of Collector of the Port of New-York James T. Kilbreth, which is situated here. The building was badly damaged, and a horse owned by the Collector was killed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Two robbers attempted to rob the saloon of Andrew Dabowski in Chicago Sunday night, but the proprietor drew a pistol and a fusillade of shots ensued. One robber was wounded in the shoulder, and Dabowski was shot in the hand. Six customers were in the saloon at the time, but were kept "covered" by the bandits' revolvers. No booty was secured.

—The Assessor's report for the City of Boston gives the following figures: Total real estate, $770,261,700; gain over last year, $23,510,650; total personal estate, $210,990,726; gain, $4,373,848; total valuation, $981,252,426; total gain, $29,884,498; number of polls, 148,175; gain, 5,715. The rate of taxation per $1,000 is $12.90, against $12.80 last year.

—In a fit of jealousy, Charles Nelson shot and killed his wife in Chicago yesterday. The murderer turned upon their three-year-old daughter and fired a shot at her. The bullet struck the child on the right side of the head, inflicting a slight wound. Nelson was arrested.

—Dan Cline shot and killed Chris Lentz and seriously wounded Max Lentz and a man named McDowell, at Reed's Station, Ind. Cline was drunk and the killing was the result of an attempt to eject him from a saloon. Cline escaped.

—Assistant Attorney General Whitney is acting as Attorney General. Both Attorney General Harmon and Solicitor General Conrad are away from Washington on vacations.

WOULD HEAR MR. COCKRAN

INCREASED DEMAND FOR TICKETS TO THE BIG GARDEN.

The Meeting To-night in the Interest of Honest Money It Is Thought Will Be One of the Most Notable Ever Held in This Country—More Prominent Men for Vice Presidents—Arrangements for the Monster Gathering.

Bourke Cockran will make a speech at the Madison Square Garden to-night in answer to the so-called arguments of Candidate Bryan for free silver on the occasion of his notification Wednesday night.

The meeting will be under the management of the Democratic Sound Money League of America, and it is the expectation of the men who have been making the arrangements that it will be one of the most notable gatherings ever held in the country.

The requests for seats, which began to come to the headquarters of the league last week, were more numerous than ever yesterday, and two or three men were engaged nearly all day in attending to the correspondence. Two thousand additional chairs were ordered, and the entire space in the Garden will be covered with them, except for such spaces as must, by the city ordinances, be kept vacant.

Major Byrne said he expected that the seating capacity of the Garden would be increased to fully 16,000, although if this is the fact it will tax the building more than has ever been done before.

The gathering promises to be the greatest meeting of protest against a candidate for President and the issues he represents which has taken place in the land. Men from all sections are heard from on the subject, and hundreds of letters from Democrats who repudiate the Chicago platform are received daily. They indorse the Sound Money League and contain expressions of sympathy with the league.

Democrats from eight States were heard from yesterday, signifying their willingness to act as Vice Presidents of the meeting to-night. They were from New-York, Ohio, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Alabama, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. Some inquired as to the nature of the organization and the possibility that the league organized in this State could be made a National headquarters, from which speakers for sound money could be sent out.

There were requests for Mr. Cockran from other States, and the announcement was made that he would make speeches in Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, and Illinois between now and election.

One of the men who sent word yesterday that he would act as a Vice President was ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut. Mr. Waller was a delegate to the Chicago Convention and made a speech in which he uttered the first defiant note of the sound-money men to the repudiationists, when he told them with all the energy at his command that if the revolutionary programme were carried out "we will fight you here and fight you elsewhere."

There will be a large representation of the financial district at the Garden to-night. Talk of the meeting could be heard in every direction yesterday, and it seemed as if every one intended to go. Seats have been reserved for 300 members of the Stock Exchange. The Produce, Cotton, and Consolidated Exchanges will send large delegations. Officers of all the banks and trust companies and the various professions that crowd that quarter will be well represented. There is every indication that business interests down town will turn out in larger force there than has ever happened at any other meeting.

The list of Vice Presidents for the meeting numbers about 300. In addition to those heretofore published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the following yesterday signified their willingness to act in that capacity:

J. J. O'Donohue,
Luther Kountze,
E. D. Randolph,
Evan Thomas,
Herman Metz,
Leo C. Dessar,
T. M. Waller, New-London, Conn.
Joseph T. Kelley,
G. H. Fearons,
A. T. Montant,
J. M. Falkner, Alabama
T. H. Clark, Alabama
W. H. Kettig, Alabama
S. H. Dent, Alabama
A. T. London, Alabama
John E. Leech,
Alfred Ely,
F. P. Van Vechten, Jamaica, L. I.
George William Smith, St. James, L. I.
Thomas H. McGrath,
William G. Bergen,
Philip A. Smyth
Theodore W. Myers,
Heinrich Binder,
Otto Hubach,
William Rausch,
F. O. Dettmann,
Charles Lutz,
Max E. Bernheimer,
Charles Hugershoff,
Michael J. Adrian,
C. M. Van Baur,
Edward C. Schaefer,
Jean Weil,
August Zinnsser,
Bryan L. Kennelly,
F. Preisel,
George H. Carle, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.
A. Walker Otis,
F. H. Chapin.
J. H. Outhwaite, Ohio
J. T. Woodward, Bar Harbor,
De Lancey Nicoll,
Ronald E. Bonar,
P. J. Gleason, Long Island City,
Roswell D. Hatch,
John Frankenheimer,
S. O. Pickens, Indiana;
Stanley W. Dexter,
T. G. Jones, Alabama,
Ben F. Moore, Alabama,
W. J. Miner, Alabama,
J. P. Tillman, Alabama;
W. W. Screws, Alabama;
W. Saloman,
Elbridge T. Gerry,
M. Rittenhouse,
D. M. Osborn, Auburn, N. Y.
Robert A. Widenmann,
Edward J. McGuire,
John B. Dennis,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
Paul Loeser,
Joseph Winter,
L. R. Mestanitz,
August Kneiman,
Fred Guertler,
Edward C. Amend,
Henry Heide,
Tauscher De Sieghardt,
Emil Unger,
Charles C. Wehrum,
Dr. Gustave Pfingsten,
John A. Johann, Philadelphia, Penn.
Eliphalet Wood, Irvington, N. Y.
Major M. J. Spellman,
Frank J. Johann, Philadelphia, Penn.
H. Middendorf.

Mr. Cockran will not read his speech. He has been devoting much of his time of late to preparing it, and while it was said yesterday that he had a prepared manuscript, he has thought best to deliver the speech free from the hindrance of handling the notes.

The doors of the Garden will be opened at 6 o'clock, and those who would avoid the annoyances of a great crowd will find it convenient to go promptly. The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock by Major John Byrne, President of the league. Perry Belmont will preside, and will make a speech on taking the chair. Mr. Cockran will be the only other speaker.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

How Those Going to the Big Meeting May Gain Their Seats.

Acting Deputy Chief Cortright, who is the commander of the police force during Chief Conlin's absence, said yesterday that he had made what police arrangements he considered necessary for the big meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden to-night at which Bourke Cockran is to speak in favor of sound money.

Inspector Cortright said that he had consulted with the committee in charge of the meeting and had suggested a plan relative to the opening of the Garden and the seating of those expected. The plan, which met with acceptance by the committee, is as follows:

Madison Avenue entrance will be for the admission of persons holding tickets for boxes and reserved seats in the arena.

Twenty-seventh Street entrance, centre of block, will be for the admission of persons to grand stand and representatives of the press and reserved seats on floor around platform.

Twenty-seventh Street, near Fourth Avenue, will be for the admission of the Brooklyn delegation.

Twenty-sixth Street entrance, centre of block, will be for admission to main floor seats not reserved.

Twenty-sixth Street entrance will be for admission to gallery. All doors will be open at 6 P. M., except in Twenty-seventh Street, reserved for Brooklyn delegation, which will not be opened until they arrive. All the seats extra on main floor not reserved will be given up to the public at 7:45 P. M., whether holding tickets or not. All of the seats remaining unoccu-

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IN BEHALF OF THE TRUE DEMOCRACY

An Earnest and Patriotic Address by the Committee of Sound-Money Advocates.

POWERFUL ARGUMENT AGAINST FREE COINAGE

A Rigid Adherence to the Time-Honored Principles of the Party Is Imperatively Demanded.

THE ACTION OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION ARRAIGNED

Fallacies of the Bryanite Platform Pointed Out—An Appeal to Lovers of the Party to Keep It True to Its Record—The Course of President Cleveland Approved.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party to-night issued the following address:

To the Democrats of the United States:

The Democratic Party is the only existing political organization with a history extending back to the birth of the Republic. Party after party has attempted its overthrow. Some have achieved temporary triumphs. With each triumph was heard the prophecy that the Democratic Party would surely die. It has survived all defeats. By virtue of its indestructible principles it has witnessed the birth and death of every rival save one, and this, its present great antagonist, with a history of more than forty years, had no part in laying the foundations of constitutional government.

For more than a century, men of high principles, noble ambitions unselfish and patriotic aims have adhered to the Democratic Party with a constancy of devotion unparalleled in the history of politics.

For more than a century, through good and evil report, in times of prosperity and in days of adversity, it has kept its faith. "Without variableness or shadow of turning" it has kept fast to the fundamental principles of free government formulated by its founders and subsequently enforced by its great leaders, from Jefferson to Cleveland.

For more than a century no man was ever in doubt as to what constituted Democracy. He who proclaimed himself a Democrat defined his principles. He believed, and this was the cardinal article of his political faith, in the ability of every individual, unassisted, if unfettered by law, to achieve his own happiness, and, therefore, that to every citizen there should be secured the right and opportunity peaceably to pursue whatever course of conduct he would, provided such conduct deprived no other individual of the equal enjoyment of the same right and opportunity. He stood for freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, freedom of trade, and freedom of contract, all of which are implied by the century-old battlecry of the Democratic Party, "Individual Liberty." As a consequence, every Democrat believed in the rule of law, and the rule of an impartial law, in the unhesitating protection, not only of the lives of citizens but of private rights and property, and in the enforcement of obedience to duly constituted authority.

Every true Democrat insisted upon a strict observance of the mandates of the Federal Constitution and of the limitations therein prescribed, as well as upon a loyal support of all the institutions thereby created to be guarantees of the liberty it sought to perpetuate. He profoundly disbelieved in the ability of government, through paternal legislation or supervision, to increase the happiness of the Nation. He was opposed to all attempts to conjure comfort into the homes of its citizens, or wealth into their pockets. He believed that it is the function of government to provide the people with an honest and stable medium of exchange, thus enabling them to transact their business safely and conveniently in every market of the world. He reprobated every attempt to supply to money by means of legislation that value which it can possess only by return of those qualities that render it acceptable to the world when unsupported by legislative fiat. He believed in the greatest measure of freedom of trade and industry compatible with the necessity to obtain by Constitutional means an adequate revenue for the support of the Government. He believed in a simple, economical, honest, and efficient administration of the affairs of the Nation, to the end that the prime object of government—the liberty of the people—should be preserved with the least possible resulting burden and the greatest possible certainty.

With such a record and such a creed the President, moreover, being a Democrat, elected on a platform reaffirming the sound principles of Democracy, the Democratic Party was called upon to select delegates to a National Convention.

The delegates to the convention held at Chicago were authorized and had the power to proclaim a platform embodying their views of the true solution of the particular problems of government now agitating the Nation, but upon the condition that such platform should be consistent with the cardinal principles held by the party throughout its existence. These principles constitute the essential element of the party's life. They distinguish it from all other political organizations. If they are abandoned, the party ceases to exist. It was, therefore, not within the power of any majority of the delegates assembled at Chicago to bind the Democrats of the United States to a platform inconsistent with the party's principles or to any action that should result in their surrender.

In violation of the trust committed to them, a majority of the delegates assembled in that convention, ignoring the rights of the minority, unseated regularly elected delegates to make places for others in sympathy with themselves. They proclaimed a sectional combination of the South and West against the North and East. They impeached the honesty and patriotism of President Cleveland, who, under exceptional embarrassments, produced by past errors of legislation, has heroically maintained the honor and integrity of the Republic. Against the protest of one-third of the delegates, they promulgated a platform at variance with the essential principles of the Democratic Party.

This platform is in its policies dangerous to the welfare and life of free government. It is mischievous in its tendencies. But even more threatening and mischievous was the spirit of the convention that adopted it—a spirit manifested not alone by its affirmative action, but as well by its reckless rejection of every proposition ten ing to temper the declarations of the vention with conservatism and justice.

The platform proposes to degrade coin of the United States by means of free, unlimited, and independent coinag silver by our Government, and by the ercise of the power of the Nation to c pel the acceptance of depreciated coin their nominal value, thereby working injustice to creditors, defrauding the la er of a large part of his earnings and ings, robbing pensioned soldiers of a of their pensions, contracting the curr by the expulsion of gold coin from circ tion, injuring, if not destroying, dome trade and foreign commerce.

While professing to advocate a polic bimetallism, it censures the present D ocratic Administration for maintaining parity of gold and silver. It propose reduce this country to a condition of s monometallism, with its vacillating and reliable standard of values, and tend bring the farmer, the wage earner, the salaried man to the wretched condition of the same classes in countries in which the silver standard prevails, and where the rewards of agriculture and labor are lower than anywhere else in the world.

With what seems to be a deliberate attempt to mislead the people, it asserts that, by the coinage act of 1873, the United States abandoned the use of silver as money, and that gold has appreciated and commodities have fallen in price solely by reason of this legislation. It ignores the fact that the prices of commodities have fallen because of the enlarged use of labor-saving machinery, increased production, and resulting competition. It suppresses the fact that a potent reason for the decline in the price of silver has been the discovery of new and cheaply worked mines, resulting in an enormous increase in its production. Instead of recognizing these facts, it appeals to the prejudice of the people.

It demands the free coinage of silver at the arbitrary and fictitious ratio of 16 to 1, although the ratio established in the world's market is about 32 to 1, and although neither experience nor reason warrants the belief that the commercial ratio between the metals can be reduced, by the action of this Government, to any ratio even approximating that proposed.

It threatens, in certain contingencies, to increase to an unlimited extent the volume of legal tenders issued by the Federal Government, the ultimate effect of which would be to force the withdrawal of all coin from circulation and to compel public and private business to be transacted in depreciated paper currency, constantly fluctuating in value, and to invite the ruin and confusion that have always followed the adoption of such a policy.

Its declarations invite, and have almost produced, a financial panic, and many of its proponents announce that to accomplish their purposes they are prepared to involve their country in a disaster comparable to nothing in its history save the calamity of civil war.

It assails the independence of the judiciary by a covert threat to reorganize the courts whenever their decisions contravene the decrees of the party caucus.

It seeks to allure office seekers and spoilsmen to its support by attacking the existing civil service laws, which good men of all parties have labored so long to establish, and to extend to all departments of the public service.

The Chicago Convention, having thus departed from the recognized Democratic faith and promulgated doctrines new and strange to the Democracy, all Democrats are absolved from obligation to support its programme. More than this, as the doctrines announced are destructive of National honor and private obligation, and tend to create sectional and class distinctions and engender discord and strife among the people, all good citizens of the Republic are bound to repudiate them and exert every lawful means to insure the defeat of the candidates that represent these false doctrines.

Democrats are told that they must accept the platform enunciated and the ticket nominated at Chicago because submission to the will of the majority is a fundamental principle of democracy. It is true that when a majority of the people have expressed their will at a legal election, the will of such majority must be respected and obeyed. This is essential to the peace and existence of the Nation. But it is a monstrous perversion of this doctrine to apply it to a political party, which exists only by virtue of a common, voluntary assent to its principles. When a Democratic convention departs from the principles of the party no Democrat remains under any moral obligation to support its action, nor is there any tradition of the party that requires him so to do. On the contrary, it is evidence of moral weakness for any freeman to vote to enforce policies which in his opinion, are inimical to the welfare of the people, or to the integrity of the Nation.

The duty of the hour is to stand steadfast in the defense of our ancient faith. In this crisis there is at stake more than the possibility of temporary victory. The honor and perpetuity of the Democratic Party are at stake. A political organization that is untrue to itself, its principles, its history, and traditions, is disgraced and dishonored. The existence of our great historical party, that has withstood the assaults of every foe, is threatened by reason of the recreancy of many of its members. That this party, as we have known it, may not die, let the faithful of years rally round its historic banner, reform its broken lines, and, with abiding faith in the final triumph of its principles, unite to restore the name "Democrat" to its former meaning and proud distinction.

To this end we request all Democrats who are opposed to the platform adopted and the candidates nominated at Chicago to organize in their respective States and to send representatives to the convention of the National Democratic Party, to be held at Indianapolis on Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1896, in accordance with the call heretofore issued by the National Committee.

W. D. BYNUM, Chairman;
JOHN R. WILSON, Secretary;
CHARLES TRACEY,
J. M. FALKNER,
F. W. M. CUTCHEON,
ELLIS B. USHER,
S. H. HOLDING,
F. W. LEHMAN,
W. B. HALDEMAN,
JOHN P. HOPKINS,
Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party.

THE RISING OF LOYAL DEMOCRATS.

Organizing in All but Three States—Wide Proportions of the Movement.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party was held at the Palmer House to-day. Chairman Bynum of Indiana presided, and all the members were present except Charles W. Tracey of New-York, who was detained by party work in his State.

The principal business which called the committee together was the preparation and adoption of an address to the Democratic voters of the country. A sub-committee was chosen to draft the address.

Assurances have been received by the committee that the organizations in the following States which were not represented at Indianapolis are sufficiently advanced to make it certain they will have full delegations at the convention: Louisiana, North Dakota, Georgia, Mississippi, Colorado, Wyoming, and South Carolina.

Nothing has been done in Idaho, Utah, or Nevada toward organizing, and Mr. Bynum said that he did not expect to see those States represented at Indianapolis. The expectation is that there will be forty-two States to answer to the roll call Sept. 2.

The committee appointed Walter Kessler of Indianapolis Sergeant at Arms for the convention.

Hugh Wallace, who recently resigned his membership in the National Democratic Committee from Washington because of the silver plank in the Chicago platform, called when the committee was in session and was invited inside.

Chairman Bynum said to a reporter: "New-York is the best city for the National campaign headquarters, and I shall work and vote for it. Ours will be a campaign of education, and New-York is the producing point for most of the literature. The committee could command more assistance in New-York than in Chicago. There are to be so many headquarters here that we will get mixed up."

"The sound-money convention," continued Mr. Bynum, "will prove a surprise to those who have derided our action. The movement has grown to such proportions that the first calculations have been entirely upset. I am, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, in a position to learn of the increasing sentiment of the people in favor of sound money, and when I state that the West and South are gradually changing their views, I am not basing my statement on current rumor or newspaper reports, however accurate.

"Sound-money county conventions are being held at present in Kentucky and Vermont. Maine, Virginia, New-Jersey, and New-York have selected dates during the latter part of the present month on which to select delegates. When the convention is called to order at Indianapolis, forty or forty-two States will be represented, and as certain as the sun rises and sets will a sound-money Democratic ticket be placed in the field.

"We intend making an aggressive campaign in all parts of the country, and nothing will be left undone to educate the people on the currency question. The ablest men of the Democratic Party have volunteered to stump the South and West, and I am certain that when the day of election arrives our ranks will contain all good Democrats in the land.

"I am in receipt of encouraging news every day. The Maryland Sound-Money League has reconsidered its action in refusing to support a third ticket, and is now solidly in line. The newly elected Governor in Alabama has also declared himself in favor of sound-money, and Florida Democrats are among the most active workers in the cause."

Letters and telegrams from members of State delegations and from individuals in States where the delegates have not yet been chosen to the hotels of this city indicate that the crowd at the coming National Convention will be a large one, and that the hotel capacity will be severely tested. All told, nineteen States have engaged headquarters, the number of rooms for each ranging from three to twenty.

So far as Democrats have given expression to their views there seems to be a decided majority in favor of the nomination of John G. Carlisle for the first place on the ticket, for the reason that he is identified with the Democratic Administration. Next to him Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin is the favorite, and if he is selected there is little doubt that Gen. Buckner of Kentucky would be chosen for the second place.

Chairman Pickens has completed the list of sound-money committeemen in this State and has received letters from all of the members appointed, saying they will serve. Mr. Pickens notified the members to meet in this city Tuesday, and the situation throughout the State will be considered and a definite policy decided upon at that time.

The Song of the Guillotine.

From Temple Bar.

The guillotine does not date in France as an instrument of capital punishment until 1792; but under other names, and with other accessories, Scotland, Germany, and Italy had known a similar contrivance in the sixteenth century. In Paris, where sooner or later everything finishes with a couplet, the newspapers and broadsheets, not long after that midnight essai at Bicêtre, began to overflow gayly enough with topical songs (couplets de circonstance) in praise of the doctor and his "razor." One fragmentary sample will serve:

Air: "Quand la Mer Rouge apperut."
C'est un coup que l'on reçoit
Avant qu'on s'en doute;
A peine on s'en aperçoit,
Car on n'y voit goutte,
Un certain ressort caché,
Tout à coup étant laché,
Fait tomber, ber, ber,
Fait sauter, ter, ter,
Fait tomber,
Fait sauter,
Fait voler la tête. * * *
C'est bien plus honnette.

The Herbert Fuller Sails at Last.

HALIFAX, Aug. 17.—The barkentine Herbert Fuller, which has been laid up here since her arrival with the bodies of the three persons murdered aboard her, secured a crew yesterday and sailed for Rosario, her original destination, to-day. Before she reached Chebucto Head an order was received to libel her on behalf of the colored steward, Spencer, and his shipmate. It was not expected in Boston that the Fuller would get away for Rosario for some time to come.

Factory Inspector Gunn Removed.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—State Factory Inspector O'Leary has removed Deputy Factory Inspector Thomas Gunn of Brooklyn for cause.

SS Comal, Risk, Galveston Aug. 12, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:15 A. M. Aug. 18.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

COMMONLY CALLED THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON.

On the Money Question.

"A false balance is abomination to the Lord,"
"But a just weight is His delight."

Proverbs, Chap. xi., 1.

On Bimetallism and Free Silver.

"Divers weights are an abomination to the Lord."
"And a false balance is not good."

Proverbs, Chap. xx., 23

WALL CAVES IN ON WORKMEN.

Several Dead Men Supposed to be in the Ruins, One Taken Out.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 17.—The Music Hall Block, the principal business block in this city, has been undergoing a remodeling. This afternoon about 4:30 the building caved in while a large number of men were at work.

One man, Halford Olsen, foreman for the Madison Street Manufacturing Company, was taken from the ruins dead, and fifteen other men removed were seriously injured.

William Dean, an officer of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, and Nicholas Roach, an employe, and a number of other employes of contracting firms, are buried in the ruins and supposed to be dead.

ATTACK AN ITALIAN PRINCE.

The Outbreak the Result of Long Existing Hostility.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—News of an attack in the streets of Valparaiso, on the 16th of last month, by a Chilean mob upon Prince Louis of Savoy, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, and a party of officers and some of the crew of the Italian war ship Cristoforo Colombo, all the facts of which were suppressed by the Government, was received here by the steamer City of Para.

The Christoforo Colombo sailed from San Francisco for South America via Honolulu some time in February. The object of her visit to Chile was to assure that country that Italy has none but the best of feeling for the southern republic, as much bitterness of feeling has existed in Chile since Italy sold to the Argentine Republic two cruisers. The sale was consummated at a very shaky crisis, for Argentine and Chile were on the verge of war over the boundary question.

The Christoforo Colombo fulfilled her mission. The "squaring" was well accepted by the better classes, but among the rabble the apology was not accepted. Hence the trouble.

A party from the Christoforo Colombo landed at the Valparaiso pier and proceeded up town. The Prince and several Lieutenants were in the lead. A number of Italian sailors were immediately behind the officers. A crowd of Chileans followed the man-of-war's men, occasionally jeering the sailors.

As the party advanced, the crowd grew larger and bolder, and in a short time stones commenced to fly. For safety's sake the Prince was hurried into a store out of harm's way.

The able seamen did not fare so well. Several were struck with stones and knocked down with clubs. They fought back, pulled their knives, which they luckily had with them, and held the mob at bay until a body of police came charging down the street. The mob soon scattered. A number of arrests were made.

The Chilean authorities lost no time in hurrying an apology to Prince Louis. Every reparation was promised.

The Colombo's crew was not used up very badly, and as there were commercial advantages to be obtained for their countrymen, the Italians agreed to accept the apologies.

DESTITUTE FAMILY IN A PARK.

Lived There for Five Days and Nights on Food that They Begged.

When Park Commissioner Woodruff of Brooklyn threw open the parks of the city at night during the hot weather, thousands of poor people took advantage of the city's hospitality. Among the number were Fred Dittman, a painter, his wife, his mother-in-law, and his five children, whose ages range from one to twelve years. Dittman, who is evidently a respectable, sober, and industrious man, was out of work, and just as the heated term opened, the family was dispossessed. The poor people had nowhere to sleep, and the chance of a home in the park came to them as a blessing. The Dittmans remained camping in the park until last night.

Chief of Detectives Reynolds heard that the party had been sleeping in the park for the past five days and nights, and that during the day the wife and mother-in-law visited the neighbors and begged for food.

One of the persons to whom they applied gave them a five-dollar bill and then notified Detective Reynolds. He notified Capt. Campbell of the Sixth Avenue Station and also Capt. McNamara of the Park police, and last night the police searched the Park for the family.

They were found about 10 o'clock huddled all together in a heap on the damp ground near Lookout Hill. They were taken to the Sixth Avenue Station, where they told their story. They were given cots to sleep upon in the station house last night and when the story had been told to the policemen they started a subscription, which will be given to the family this morning, and efforts will be made to secure employment for the husband and father.

HARRY S. HENRY HORSEWHIPPED.

The Rich Woolen Manufacturer Lashed by His Jealous Wife.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Harry S. Henry caused a great sensation early this evening by horsewhipping her husband in the presence of an immense crowd on Kentucky Avenue, near the beach.

Henry is a woolen-goods manufacturer and a prominent member of the Union League Club. He is also the owner of the Penn Valley Stud Farm at Morrisville, Penn., on which he has expended $360,000, which includes $60,000 which he paid for Anteo.

Mrs. Henry has been jealous of her husband's attentions to a Philadelphia girl. Mrs. Henry to-day saw her husband, this girl, her sister, and a well-known society man of Philadelphia riding in a 'bus. Mrs. Henry hailed another 'bus and started in pursuit.

The first 'bus stopped at the Berkeley. By the time Mrs. Henry had come up the two girls had alighted and passed into the hotel. The frantic woman grasped the bridle of the horse and held on until her husband got out of the 'bus. A few words passed between them, and then Mrs. Henry produced a whip, which she had concealed about her dress, and lashed it about her husband's head and shoulders several times.

Henry resented the attack by striking his wife in the face and knocking her down. He was immediately arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, where he was given a hearing, but Mrs. Henry refused to prosecute him.

Money Wanted for Germany's Navy.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying it is stated that, at Emperor William's request, Admiral Tirpitz has drafted a new bill for submission to the Reichstag demanding more than a hundred million marks for naval purposes.

W. D. Balfour Said to be Dying.

TORONTO, Aug. 17.—The Hon. W. D. Balfour, Provincial Secretary in the Ontario Government, is reported to be dying of a hemorrhage of the lungs at his quarters in the Parliament Buildings, and his physicians say he may not live until morning.

Lightning Sets a Mill Afire.

WAUBAUSHENE, Ontario, Aug. 17.—The Georgian Bay Lumber Company's mill, store, and warehouse, at Port Severn, were struck by lightning to-night and burned. Loss, $50,000; partially insured.

WOULD HEAR MR. COCKRAN

Continued from Page 1.

pied, whether reserved or not, at 8:15 P. M. will be open to the public, whether holding tickets or not.

Inspector Cortright said that he would be in personal charge of the police at the Garden. He will have about 400 policemen there and will be aided in directing them by Acting Inspectors Harley, Brooks, McCullagh, O'Keefe, and Thompson. None of the streets leading to the Garden will be blocked by policemen as on the occasion of the Bryan meeting, and no police lines will be established unless exigencies arise which require such action.

None of the police passes which were ignored at the Bryan meeting have been issued by Mr. Cortright. There will be a sufficient force of policemen at the entrances to see that the crowd enters expeditiously and with as little crushing as possible. The Inspector does not anticipate the least trouble, as he thinks the arrangements he has made will prove satisfactory.

R. D. HATCH LEAVES TAMMANY.

Another of General Committee Who Cannot Stand Chicago Ticket.

The number of members of the Tammany Hall General Committee who do not propose to follow any such false idols as those set up by the Chicago Populists is steadily and rapidly increasing, and there is good reason to suppose that this is the reason why no meeting of the committee has yet been called to ratify the Bryan-Sewall ticket.

Roswell D. Hatch, who has been a member of Tammany for many years, a lawyer at 52 Broadway, and who was at one time counsel to the Fire Department, is one of the latest seceders from Tammany owing to the recent ill-advised action of the Executive Committee in indorsing the coyote ticket.

Mr. Hatch was a member of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District General Committee, and he has sent the following letter of resignation to Charles F. Allen, the Chairman of the District Committee:

"I am not in favor of the Chicago ticket and platform. The rule in Tammany Hall, as I understand it, is that members of the organization must support the nominees of the conventions. I decline in this instance to comply with the rule, and tender my resignation, to take effect forthwith."

There was a general belief among the Tammany men yesterday that a meeting of the Executive Committee would be called for Friday afternoon to arrange for the primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention. The question of when, if ever, the General Committee shall be called to ratify the Chicago ticket may be decided at this meeting.

Ex-Gov. Flower in Town.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower got back to the city yesterday from a two weeks' stay in Watertown. He came especially to attend the sound-money meeting to-night.

Can't Stand on the Platform.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 17.—William B. Given to-day resigned as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and in his letter of resignation gives as his reason that he is opposed to the platform adopted at Chicago as being undemocratic in its principles.

Granada, Nicaragua.

From Good Words.

Granada is nine or ten miles from Masaya, and lying on the shore of Lake Nicaragua, it is touched by the steamboat service, which has been a feature of lake navigation for some years. It has a broad and sandy beach, fringed with umbrageous trees of no very considerable growth, beneath which some paths and cart roads lead up to the city, which is completely hidden from view from the water front by reason of the thickness of the verdure. Its houses are very scattered, and are so overshadowed by the trees which grow in the courtyards and hem in the city on every hand that little can be seen except long lines of monotonous, red-tiled roofs and the towers of the churches. It is literally embowered in trees. For the rest, its churches are numerous, and its inhabitants, much like the inhabitants of the other large cities—very mixed, from the pure white, through the half-breeds, to the Indians and the negroes.

They are a lazy, slouching lot, with trousers, wide at the bottom and tight at the knee, and hats of palmetto straw, high in the crown and broad in the brim. Coats are at a discount—like work. They prefer to loll around, smoking cigarros and looking dignified or, on Sunday afternoon, to watch a cockfight, which has always been the leading institution of the country; on any and every day of the week to play billiards or monte, and when there is a bullfight in the neighborhood everybody turns out to witness it. There are no other regular amusements, save during Holy Week and other festivals, when mysteries are organized by the clergy and are enacted, it may be, on the particular space of open ground where a bullfight took place the week before.

The Heat in London.

From The Spectator.

The Englishman who returns to London after a long exile must be struck by the effect of the heat on our traditional reserve. Three years ago we had just such a Lusitanian Summer as that on which Will Waterproof's grandfather's grape grew fat. It made havoc among our customary suits of solemn black. The Londoner shed his waistcoat, and appeared in public begirt with a silk band, which, in another year or two, may take on a Lusitanian color. The black cylinder was deposed, and the straw hat reigned for some melting weeks in its stead. This July has seen further concessions to our tropical climate. Citizens of repute go about in the white Indian helmet with sunshade to match. The Prince of Wales, not unmindful, perhaps, of Lord Ronald Gower's appeal, has worn a white hat at a garden party.

It is said that the arbiter of fashion has even gone so far as to don a white soft felt hat, with a frock coat, a combination that must have sent a thrill through Mayfair. We may be within an ace of white ducks and a Panama sombrero, a waistband of many colors, and a blue cotton shirt—a costume that might infuse into our deportment the fervid graces of the South. In the foyer of the Opera rank and fashion do not hesitate to drink cool liquids through straws, which, in a figurative sense, show which way the social wind is blowing. A few more such Summers and our insular angularities will disappear, and the foreigner will have to invent fresh reasons for disliking us.

The Sistine Chapel.

From The Century.

The chapel is a beautiful place in itself, by its simple and noble proportions, as well as by the wonderful architectural decorations of the ceiling, conceived by Michael Angelo as a series of frames for his paintings. Beautiful beyond description, too, is the exquisite marble screen. No one can say certainly who made it; it was perhaps designed by the architect of the chapel himself, Baccio Pontelli. There are a few such marvels of unknown hands in the world, and a sort of romance clings to them, with an element of mystery that stirs the imagination in a dreamy way, far more than the gilded oak tree in the arms of Sixtus IV., by which the name of Rovere is symbolized. Sixtus commanded, and the chapel was built. But who knows where Baccio Pontelli lies? Or who shall find the grave where the hand that carved the lovely marble screen is laid at rest.

MR. PINGREE IS IN TOWN

DETROIT'S MAYOR HAS SOME VIEWS THAT ARE HIS OWN.

He Does Not Want to Discuss Politics, but Expresses Some Opinions—He Thinks McKinley Will Win Because of Democratic Mistakes, but that Bryan's Success Will Not Mean Ruin—A Bimetallist on a Gold Platform.

Mayor Pingree arrived here yesterday from Detroit, Mich., and is lodged at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Having been nominated by the Republicans of his State for Governor, he has become a greater feature among the political curios of the country than ever. Mayor Pingree says that Major McKinley will be elected because of the mistakes made by the Democratic Party, but that if Mr. Bryan is elected, the country will not go to the "bow wows." He insists that he is in favor of the kind of protection that protects, while he admits that, as a shoe manufacturer, he is satisfied with free raw material in leather. He favors the income-tax clause of the Chicago platform, and does not see any reason why objections should be made to the attack made upon the Supreme Court in the same platform.

Mayor Pingree's views are so constructed as to suit any condition of affairs so long as people will follow political straddlers and contortionists.

The Mayor has mild blue eyes, a soft voice, a clear complexion, and a reddish mustache and goatee. When he was seen at the Murray Hill Hotel last night, Mayor Pingree's coat was of the Tuxedo pattern, with silk facings, and he wore an innocent-looking smile and an air of good humor. He said that he had been down in the "Swamp" yesterday, looking after his business among the leather men. He had seen no politicians.

Did he believe that McKinley would be elected? Certainly he did. "His election, I believe, will be largely due to the mistakes of the Democratic Party," said the Mayor of Detroit.

"Will his election help matters?" the Detroit Mayor was asked.

"Yes," said the Mayor. "He is a bimetallist. I have always been a bimetallist, but I don't want to talk on this financial question, for I have not had time to post myself carefully upon it. When men get to our ages, they don't change their minds much, no matter what the platform is."

Some one asked Mayor Pingree if Major McKinley's tariff policy did not tend to foster monopoly.

"People," said Mr. Pingree, "do not want monopoly. They won't have it. Personally I am in favor of a high protection that protects. We have labor to sell, and until we can shut out foreign labor our progress will be difficult."

Speaking of his nomination for Governor of Michigan, he said:

"I am a bimetallist on a gold platform. There are a good many platforms."

"What is your platform?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Give the people what they want. Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The people are going to run this country."

"What will the result of the National election be, in your opinion?"

"As I say, I think that McKinley will be elected. It's rather early yet to make predictions. I haven't taken any part in the financial question. I have been elected Mayor of Detroit four times. I believe that the people are honest, and I am entirely willing to trust to their judgment."

"What do you believe in, gold or silver?" Mayor Pingree was asked.

"I would just as soon have gold, if they will all get down to a gold basis," he said. "Cleveland's salary is a 16 to 1 salary. I have been working to bring corporations down to a gold basis. They say a gold dollar is equal to two silver dollars. In Detroit five-cent fares were charged by railroads whose franchises were granted prior to 1873. Then the farmer got good prices. If prices kept up it would be all right. The farmer and the man who labors are now averaging about 70 cents a day. Fifteen per cent. of this per day for car fare is too much. The Pullman car fare is $2 a berth for a certain distance. The farmer must put up two horse loads of wheat for a berth which once only cost them two bushels of wheat. Wheat has gone down. Fares have not. This is a very unjust discrimination. I do not want to discuss this financial question at all."

"Do you favor the silver plank?"

"I am a bimetallist. Money should remain as it is. I don't read these planks much, anyway."

Mayor Pingree talked of his successful three-cent-fare fight in Detroit, and said that 5 cents for a ten-mile ride in the city is too much. The fare ought to be only 2 cents, he said, and then the companies would make more money, the congested districts of the lower part of the city would be relieved, and poor people could go out into the country adjacent and make their homes. This led the Detroit Mayor to describe the success of his one-eighth-acre garden patches in Detroit, which, he said, had proved to be a good thing for the poor people and for the country.

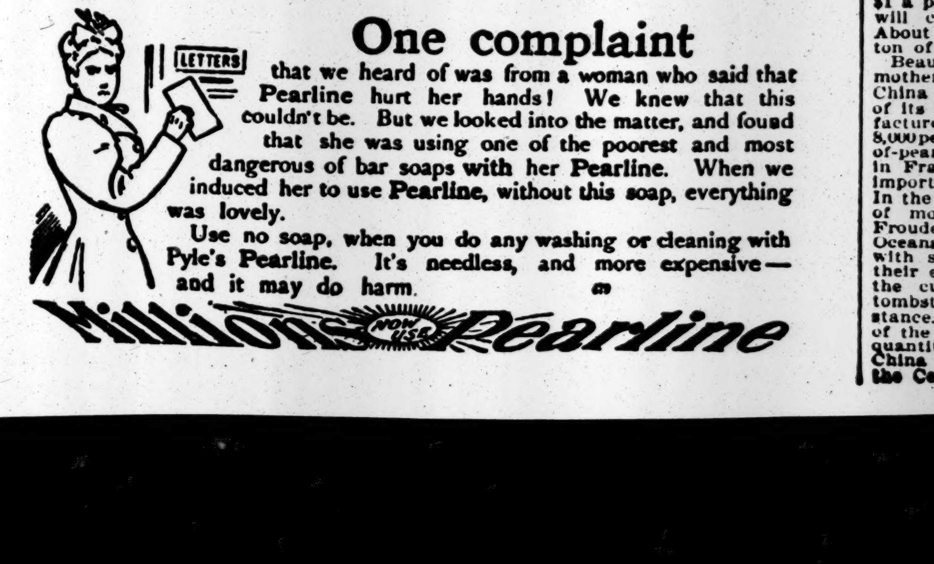
Mr. Pingree said that he had no idea whether the silver Democrats would indorse him for Governor or not. He said, in speaking of the gold Democrats, that he understood that Don M. Dickinson was very busy with the Bering Sea matter.

The South African Halfcaste.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The social position of the South African halfcaste has been peculiar. He has originated in almost all cases not from the union of average individuals of the two races uniting under average conditions, but as the result of a sexual union between the most helpless and enslaved females of the dark race and the most recklessly dominant males of the white. He has risen from a union not only devoid of the intellectual sympathy and kinship between man and woman which translates the relation of sex from the sphere of the crudely physical to that of the aesthetic and intelligent lectual, but even that lower utilitarian element was wanting to this union, which exists wherever men and women of the same race, and moderately respecting each other, united permanently for the purpose of producing offspring and sharing the material burdens of life.

The halfcaste came into the world as the result of the most undifferentiated sex instinct. He saw the first light usually in the back room of the slaves' compound or in the hut across the yard, and entered a world in which there was no place prepared for him. To his father he was the broken wineglass left from last night's feast; or as the remembrance of last year's sin—a thing one would rather forget—or at best he was a useful tool. To his master's wife, if there were one, he was an object of loathing, (of that curious loathing, known perhaps only to the Arian woman, who sees the blood that flows in her children's veins, flow also beneath the dark skin of an alien race; unless, indeed, it be shared by the dark man, when he sees on his wife's arm a child that is not of his color!) his mother had often a black husband or lover of her own, and the halfcaste crept about the back yard of its father's house and in and out of the slave cells, and as it grew it learned that it belonged neither wholly to the black group who ate their food in the kitchen doorway, nor to the white in the great dining hall. When full consciousness came to him, half he despised the black flesh about him with the instinct of a white man's son, and half he hated with the passion of the black woman's child the folk in the large house.


One complaint

that we heard of was from a woman who said that Pearline hurt her hands! We knew that this couldn't be. But we looked into the matter, and found that she was using one of the poorest and most dangerous of bar soaps with her Pearline. When we induced her to use Pearline, without this soap, everything was lovely.

Use no soap, when you do any washing or cleaning with Pyle's Pearline. It's needless, and more expensive—and it may do harm.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y

MISS THURLOW'S MODEST DEMAND.

Sues for $100,000 from Thomas Adams, Jr., for Breach of Promise.

Thomas Adams, Jr., son of the millionaire chewing gum manufacturer, who lives at 83 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, is being sued for $100,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage by Miss Myrtle Thurlow, a variety actress. The suit is in the Supreme Court of this city. T. C. O'Sullivan is counsel for Miss Thurlow, while Jerry A. Wernberg is looking out for the interests of Mr. Adams.

Miss Thurlow lives in the upper part of Brooklyn, near East New-York. She is about twenty-two years old. Mr. Adams is a married man, and one of his sons was only recently married.

Miss Thurlow said she first met Mr. Adams about five years ago. At the time she was in charge of a window exhibition in a Fulton Street dry goods house, Brooklyn, and was displaying some of the articles manufactured by Mr. Adams's father.

"Mr. Adams at once fell in love with me," said the actress, "and he began to send me flowers, and paid attention to me. He visited me at my house, and I believed that he meant to marry me."

Miss Thurlow said that she did not know Mr. Adams was a married man until she saw in the papers that Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Adams, Jr., had been guests at a wedding.

"We have kept quiet about the case," she said, "until forced to speak, because our characters were assailed. Mr. Adams wrote me more than a hundred letters, in one of which he called her 'Darling Little Rosebud.' Other endearing names he called me were 'Trilby,' 'Dear Little Chick,' and 'My Dear Little Bluebird.' He said that we were poor and he a millionaire, and that if I made trouble for him he would crush me. I don't care for his money, but I want vindication."

Miss Thurlow showed a gold heart-shaped locket, on which was inscribed "Tom to Myrtle. May 15, 1894." Inside this locket was a picture of Mr. Adams. She also said Mr. Adams had given her a ring, which she considered was an engagement ring. It is of gold, with two diamonds and three garnets.

Mr. Adams and his lawyer, Mr. Wernberg, were out of the city, and at Mr. Wernberg's office, in Brooklyn, all that could be learned of the suit was that such a suit had been brought.

Mr. Adams is a member of the Montauk Club. He is interested with Percy G. Williams in the management of Bergen Beach. Miss Gertrude Reynolds, an actress, began suit against Victor Williams a week ago for $5,000 for opening a letter which he found in her room during her absence and showing it to a number of his friends.

The San Juan River.

From Good Words.

In Nicaragua the San Juan winds along between banks clothed to the water's edge with feathery palms, tall cacao trees, cedars, bread fruits, ferns, and innumerable other varieties, from the branches of which drop the hanging nests of the crested oriole, or vines with their long tendrils trailing in the stream, and supporting in their turn orchids and other parasites of exquisite color and indescribable forms. Overhead, the monkeys are jabbering at their loudest, the parrots and parroquets keep up an incessant screeching, and the macaws, looking like "floating fragments of a rainbow in the air," are vociferating for all they know. Then you may see the toucans cocking their little heads to watch you as you pass. Now and again a beautiful bird of a rich velvety black hue, but with a fiery red patch on its tail, flies past, and humming birds, woodpeckers, and song birds uncounted, keep the air alive and musical from morning till night.

By the banks congregate the cranes, herons, and other water fowl, immersed in philosophic thought, until disturbed and put to flight with a great whir of wings by the sudden apparition of an alligator's open jaws above the surface of the water. Or the wild pigs come down to drink in droves of perhaps fifty or more, and the chances are that one of them—or the tenderest morsels of one of them—will constitute the principal dish at your next meal.

Here and there, at wide intervals, native boats may be seen moored against the banks, betokening the proximity of an Indian settlement, which presently shows on the higher land through a gap among the trees; and groups of stark-naked children come trooping down to the river at the heels of their fond parents, who bring fruits to barter, or even to give away, as a token of good-will. These are a few of the many features of a trip—diversified still more by the shooting of the less dangerous rapids—along the San Juan River between the sea and the great lake which takes its name from the country itself.

African Carriers.

From The Century.

Caravan roads in Africa are narrow paths for marching in single file through long grass that cuts like a knife, or through woods; the natives instinctively know when they are passing under thorn trees; they slow their pace, as the path is always strewn with thorns. In the dry season the carrier covers himself with a cotton rag and sleeps in apparent comfort in a temperature and under conditions which would compel the white man to cover himself with a pair of blankets. A carrier, as a rule, has a few cobs of corn or a pouch of flour of mapira or maize wrapped around his waist in his loin cloth; he has besides this always a stock of snuff in an empty cartridge case or little gourd; the snuff is composed of powdered tobacco, the ashes of aromatic leaf, and seeds of the castor-oil plant. Men, women, and children incessantly take snuff. Only a few persons smoke, and then not a long smoke, but a few violent draws, which they inhale into their lungs until they are to an extent stupefied. This applies to all the people in this part of the world.

Some of the carriers have a small mat to sit on or to lie on at night, or to cover themselves with in case of rain, and some have a side of a biscuit tin with a handle fixed to it. The tin is turned up at the sides, forming a kind of flat dish, and popcorn is made on this. This is the favorite way of eating dry corn. When the corn is green it is toasted, boiled, or steamed by being baked in the husk. The carrier sometimes has little pockets of dried fish or paste of baked ants, but he is quite a nabob if he possesses such luxuries. He will take a load weighing fifty pounds; sometimes he carries the load on his head with a ring of reeds as a pad for his head. He always carries a stick, so that when the load is on one shoulder he can pass the stick over the other shoulder and under the load, so that the labor is divided.

Supposed Madman Stabs Four Men.

READING, Penn., Aug. 17.—Frank Daniels, an alleged lunatic, attempted to steal a pair of shoes in front of a Penn Street store this afternoon. He was caught in the act, but before he was secured, he stabbed four persons, two of them seriously. The injured are: Charles H. Snavely, a colored bootblack; John Winkler, an aged German; Robert L. Cressman, a tailor, and Zacharias Wink, City Clerk. The wounds of Snavely and Cressman are serious, but both will recover.

LOW RECORD FOR SILVER

STERLING EXCHANGE RATES DOWN ALSO AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Gold Might Be Imported Without Loss—Scare over Free Coinage Both in England and This Market Probably at an End—Crops South and West Good, Heavier Drafts on the Banks, and Prosperous Outlook for the Farmers.

Low records for the year were made at the Stock Exchange yesterday for sterling exchange and for silver. The puncture in the Chicago balloon was a moving cause in each case. Exchange bankers lowered posted rates one-half of a cent at the opening of business. Demand bills declined to $4.87 and sixty-day drafts to $4.86½.

Demand was as low in May, 1895, but the two quotations are said to have not been paralleled in four years. At such rates gold might be imported without loss. If they can be held until crop exports begin, gold imports will be unavoidable.

One reason why no attempts will be made to import at present is that, even if there may be justification for it, the disturbance of a small balance might be disquieting. Whatever credits there may be are not free from speculative influence. Exchange offers at times as good opportunity for profit sharing as any other use in which quick money is employed.

Before the banking syndicate was formed to protect the Treasury reserve there was large speculative buying of bills of exchange. It is believed that the purchasers, wishing to use their money otherwise, are now releasing these bills. The offerings are greater than the market needs, and declines have resulted. Improved feeling over the political outlook and demands for American securities abroad at prices regarded as moderate, and the excess of exports over imports of merchandise so far this year had important part doubtless in inducing the offerings.

Silver touched 66¾ cents an ounce yesterday, on moderate dealings. This probably ends the scare over free coinage, both in England and in this market. Manipulation and political wind raised the price several cents some time ago. The present price, while not the lowest on record, is lower than at any time this year, and than at any time since free coinage became the paramount public issue.

Reports from the banks promise further business discouragement for the silverites. Crops both in the South and West are in exceptionally good condition for this time of year. This appears in demands for money from those sections. The banks all report that drafts upon them are much heavier than usual in August. This means a prosperous outlook for the farmers.

If anything has been demonstrated in financial and commercial experience it is that prosperity and flatism do not harmonize. If crops mature, as now seems likely, bankers think that the Chicago ranks will be tremendously depleted from this cause within a month or so. Drafts have been so large as to suggest the possibility that the banks may need to issue Clearing House certificates, but that prospect is remote.

The calls from the West and South have operated, however, against local borrowers. Commercial paper issued by houses classed high does not find the market as ready as usual.

An Epidemic of Hysteria.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Gilles de la Tourette gives an account of such an epidemic, according to a description by Hecker. We read: "In Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1374, troops of men and women from Germany were seen laboring under a common madness and displaying in the streets and churches this singular spectacle. With clasped hands and carried away by an inward compulsion which they could not master they danced for hours, and kept up the spectacle without being abashed by those who were about, until they would fall exhausted to the ground. Then they would complain of their great agony, and would groan as though they were going to die, until people wrapped their abdomens with linen cloths, whereupon they would come to themselves and be free for a time from their sufferings. The object of this was to dispel the wind which set in after the attack. People often resorted to the simpler method of planting blows of the fist or kicks upon their abdomens. During their dance the subjects had visions. They did not see or hear, but in their imagination they beheld spirits whose names they pronounced, or rather shrieked out; fell snorting to the ground without consciousness, and foamed at the mouth. Then all at once they got up and began their dance, with frightful wrenchings. In a few months this plague extended from Aix-la-Chapelle as far as the Netherlands." Like the men and women, children were likewise attacked.

A phenomenon often seen to-day in insane asylums is that patients think themselves to be beasts, such as dogs, cats, monkeys, wolves, &c. and behave accordingly. In the Middle Ages this gave rise to the superstition of the werewolf. The word is formed from wolf and the obsolete word wer, in Gothic vair, in Latin vir, man. Such persons, who, during epidemics, were sometimes found in great numbers, ran about the woods on all fours, lived and behaved exactly like beasts, fell upon men who might pass by, attacked even riders and vehicles, and stole children and devoured their flesh. Such things were known to the ancients, too.

Shah and Czar.

From The Nineteenth Century.

What more dramatic than the contrast between the swift and bloody death of the successor of the monarchs whose kingdom had already grown old when Caesar's galleys first touched the shores of Britain, and the triumphant inauguration of the reign of the ruler of the youngest of European powers, with Princes, Ambassadors, and nobles bowing before the throne, an armed host around him, and a dazzled and bewildered nation shouting in their madness: "It is the voice of a god and not of a man"? In still more vivid dramatic contrast stands the shining figure of the young Czar in the central pavilion on the Khodinsky Plain, surrounded by a gay crowd of laughing women and obsequious courtiers, while the bands play Glinka's "Life for the Czar," and, within sight and hearing, rolls toward Moscow the long line of wagons laden with the corpses of 3,000 of his subjects, poor dumb animals, slain by the carelessness, cowardice, and imbecility of his officials. "Ave! Imperator: morituri te salutant."

The catastrophe will, in a country so grossly ignorant and superstitious as Russia, overshadow the whole reign. Why had no care been taken to propitiate a hostile Fortune? Why, as in a Roman triumph, had no slave been placed in the chariot of the victorious General to whisper in his ear that he was mortal?

The Demand for Mother-of-Pearl.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Considering the vast values in gem pearls obtained from the Eastern fisheries, it is surprising to find that the plain, unromantic mother-of-pearl secured is of even greater worth. Previous to the discovery of the extensive Australian fishing grounds, in 1885, the supply of mother-of-pearl was diminishing, while the demand was increasing. The large-shelled species already mentioned are there found in fine quality. The shells are the size of large soup plates, weigh a pound each, and are worth about $1 a pair. An expert diver in diving dress will collect 300 or 400 pairs in a day. About 100 gem pearls are found in every ton of these shells.

Beautiful art work in carved and inlaid mother-of-pearl has long been produced in China and Japan. Some idea of the extent of its European use in the arts and manufactures may be had from the fact that 8,000 persons are engaged in working mother-of-pearl in Austria, and half that number in France, while the value of the annual import into England is nearly $1,500,000. In the Philippine Islands windows are made of mother-of-pearl; and James Anthony Froude, in his volume of voyaging in Oceana, describes frightful Maori idols, with slips of mother-of-pearl glittering in their eye sockets, while in Cashmere it is the custom to inlay the inscriptions in tombstones with the same exquisite substance. To cap the climax of curious uses of the lustrous nacre, it is said that large quantities of seed pearls are imported into China to be calcined into medicines for the Celestials.

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For Pipe and Cigarette
2 OZ. Sack 10 Cents.
Cigarette paper with each 2 oz. sack.

EN ROUTE FOR RHODESIA.

Travel Is Slow and Distances Enormous Over a Plague-Smitten Plain.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A journey from Cape Town up country to the region upon which, with about equally mingled rashness and impertinence, an English adventurer has tried to fasten his own now discredited name, substituting Rhodesia for Matabeleland, was never easy to make, and is now harder than ever before. A correspondent of The London Chronicle, who has just accomplished it, gives a graphic description of the difficulties encountered and the weariness undergone. He says that soon after starting he became impressed with the fact that at least one class of the community has grown fat and prosperous on the ills of the remainder. The aas-vogels, or vultures, are, indeed, having a time of peace and plenty such as they never knew before.

The ravages of the rinderpest are simply appalling. From Abyssinia the scourge has spread south and westward at a terrible pace, and with dire results. During the Winter it crossed the Zambesi, and has rushed southward through Matabeleland and Mashonaland at the rate of something like twenty-five miles a day, and scarcely a beast of the ruminant order is spared.

Oxen and sheep fare worst, scarcely 1 per cent. escaping. But goats and game are also decimated. Buffalo and buck of every kind are threatened with a final extermination. Luckily, horses, mules, and donkeys have not so far suffered.

For the moment, thanks to vigorous police measures, the disease has been checked on the northern border of the Transvaal and on the borders of Bechuanaland. But should the infection chance to pass this line, as most probably it will do, the result will be appalling. It is bad enough to see the results in this more sparsely populated of the country, namely, Bechuanaland. Khama alone is said to have lost some 90,000 head.

Of course the plague has paralyzed the trade, and even communication with Matabeleland and Mashonaland, since the supplies of almost every kind have to be transported over an enormous length of road by ox wagons. Indeed, the distance that divides Cape Town from its far dependencies is very feebly realized in England.

Leaving Cape Town by the northern mail at night, you take your rest in turn-down beds as hard as iron. By morning you find you have climbed the "ghauts" and are on the main plateau of the high veldt, where the air blows fresh and clear, and the sun shines strong and pleasantly.

For the whole of that day you rattle across the stony, red desert region of the "karoo," with wondrous lights and shades upon its rocks and kopjes. And near the line you note occasionally pretty heaths and flowers, interspersed with the rusty kerosine tins and broken "square-face" bottles of the railway working gangs.

The only incident to break the monotony of our journey is the occasional twenty-minutes stops at the roadside stations where you get your meals. Then on again through another hard, cold night, another day, and open grass plains, and yet a third night ere you find yourself at Mafeking, the present terminus of the railway in Bechuanaland.

Mafeking is a group of "tin" (corrugated iron) stores and piles on piles of goods, all shrouded in tarpaulins awaiting transport to Mashonaland.

And then we enter on the longest portion of our journey. True, we have come 900 miles from Cape Town in the train, but the 600 still before us are a different matter. They have to be negotiated in a coach—and such a coach, a regular Buffalo Bill's "Deadwood," on its massive leather springs, with ten poor-looking mules to drag it. Outside are packed our thirty pounds of baggage; inside are packed our miserable selves—eleven of us as close as we can go.

A crack of the immense whip, a toot of the bugle, a cheer from the population of Mafeking, and we are off in a swirl of dust across the yellow, grassy veldt.

At a gentle trot our team takes the great machine along, pattering cheerily along the hard road until after a few miles it degenerates into a mere crumbled and sandy track. Then the team drops into a walk, and drags us heavily along.

At every ten or fifteen miles we get a change of mules, but as we proceed these changes are scarcely for the better. Horse sickness has been at work, water is scarce, a famine is at hand, and, what is worst, the rinderpest has stopped the transport wagons bringing up their loads of corn and forage, and consequently the mules are starved and weakly—picking up what sustenance they can among the withered herbage of the plain.

Anon our average pace has dwindled down to three, and even two, short miles per hour; and though we travel on by day and night our drive will occupy at least ten or twelve days. Never a night's rest, jolting over an unmade road, dragging through the burning heat of the day, and chilled with a nipping air at night, packed the while like sardines without respect of persons, and well covered with a noisome cloud of flies.

The same wide tract of thorny scrub meets your wearied eye day after day. Its only spots of color beside the red sand road winding among the yellow grey-green grass and bush are the carcasses of oxen lying here and there, while now and then a gaunt, abandoned wagon accentuates the grimness of the scene.

At one outspan you meet the downward mail. Can it be that you look as dirty and unkempt as those from here who come to greet you? We boil our tea together, and exchange bull beef and jam, and talk. News from the front? There's nothing much to tell. But what there is seems scarcely to agree with the most reassuring telegrams that have so lately come from there. A glimmering is given of how recent has been the advent of anything approaching order and confidence among the defenders of the place.

Lord Grey and Sir Richard Martin have worked wonders in the reorganization, and Mr. Rhodes has assumed to himself the title of Colonel in token of his ability to handle the ribbons in war as well as in peace. At the same time he insists that he is essentially a man of peace—he hates this war with the Matabele. Because it is one-sided, or unjust, or ill timed? No; because they use elephant guns, and the report of an elephant gun gives him a headache!

Incidents of the "siege," the scares, the price of food—shillings being paid where pence would suffice—and the doings of mutual acquaintances in the service of the "Company," pass the time away, and all too soon we are called aboard, and each coach drags on its weary way, amid the cruel smacking of the whips, through the parched-up waste where the air is blighted with the taint of rotting cattle.

Four Boys Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.—The boiler of a threshing engine exploded near Bloomingdale, Clark County, this afternoon, killing Alexander Berryman, aged thirteen; Willie Turpin, sixteen; Dallas Haggard, twelve, and Travis Haggard, eleven.

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BAY STATE FOR HONESTY

WILL GIVE AN IMMENSE MAJORITY FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Anti-Silver Movement Among the Democrats Has the Backing of the Ability and the Money of the Democratic Party of Massachusetts—The Free-Coinage Cause Is Losing Strength with Each Day—Leaders on Both Sides.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The formal announcement of a date for the assembling of the Honest Money Democratic Convention in Massachusetts marks the culmination of a vigorous and spirited preliminary contest by men who place patriotism above partisanship, and who value honor and honesty more than fealty to a party name. The Democrats who will conduct that convention are men of ability, courage, and conviction. They represent the brains, the substance, and the conscience of the Massachusetts Democracy. They recognize the hopelessness of their cause from a material standpoint, but they console themselves with the reflection that they will aid in preventing the utter prostitution of their party to the wild and dishonest heresies that have found a place, temporarily, in its creed.

The convention will be held in Boston Tuesday, Aug. 25. Its delegates will not be chosen by popular caucuses, but will be selected by the Executive Committee. To prevent an unseemly demonstration by the silver men, the managers have taken ample precautions against the admission of anybody who is not in full sympathy with the movement. The purpose of the gathering is to elect delegates to the National Convention at Indianapolis upon a platform similar to that adopted by the regular State Convention, held last April. This declared unequivocally for sound money and against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. All the delegates who were elected in April to attend the Chicago Convention adhered to this declaration, with three or four exceptions. They voted against the platform framed to catch silver and Populist votes, and they declined to vote for the candidates named. It is the desire of the leaders in the honest-money crusade to reaffirm this traditional principle of Democracy and to give it force and effect through the agency of a National campaign.

The sentiment prevailing among the honest-money men here is overwhelmingly in favor of a third ticket. The reason for this is obvious to anybody who has kept a watch on the political tendencies of recent years. High protection is not popular in Massachusetts. It has not been popular for ten years. The opposition in 1890, and again in 1892, to this economic theory was very strong and very pronounced. It was largely because of his forcible arguments against it that the late Gov. Russell swept the State thrice in succession. Democratic advocacy of tariff-reform principles drew to the party the support of prominent men who had been lifelong Republicans, and enlisted hundreds of young men who had been reared in a Republican atmosphere. These elements cannot be readily reconciled to voting for a candidate who so conspicuously stands for the extreme doctrine of high protection, as does Mr. McKinley. Then there are the old-line Democrats, like Prince, Woodbury, Collins, Gargan, Burnett, Henry R. Reed, Hamilton, and scores of others in various parts of the State who have never voted for a Republican, and who do not wish to be forced to the alternative now. These men want some place opened to them where they can vote for a Democrat, sustain and uphold Democratic principles, and not be compelled to forfeit their party standing.

At the same time it must be admitted that there are men prominent in the party who honestly think that all the coming National Democratic Convention ought to do is to adopt a platform in harmony with the traditions of the Democracy and leave the voters free to exercise their individual preferences. The most conspicuous advocates of this policy are Winslow Warren, Collector of Customs at this port, and his immediate friends in the Reform Club. Mr. Warren has publicly declared that whatever others might do individually or collectively he had made up his mind to vote for Mr. McKinley. The reason he assigned for this radical departure was that the chief aim of all honest men this year should be the defeat of Mr. Bryan, and that the most effective means that could be employed to bring this about would be to vote for the only man who could, by any possibility, stand a chance of success in the contest against the Nebraskan.

In the silver camp there is a marked decline of the exuberance and enthusiasm which characterized the earlier stages of the midsummer campaign. The boomers are discouraged and disheartened. They lack two prime essentials for successful effort. They lack brains and money. The men who have gone away possessed both. They have taken both with them. The result is that the solid work of the campaign has been neglected. Oratory of the intense and impassioned sort has been dealt out in large doses; there has been plenty of brag and bluster; there have been claims in abundance of large accessions to the cause, but the necessary business of organization and education has languished for want of funds and ability and experience.

As soon as the Chicago Convention adjourned all the discontented, restless, and reckless elements of the Democracy in Massachusetts rushed to the front as the champions of free silver and as the partisans of Bryan and Sewall. They organized ratification meetings; they shouted their claims to simon-pure Democracy from the housetops; they scrambled and fought for the honor of precedence in the advocacy of the new financial policy. They also declared relentless war upon the party organization and upon the men who had won place and position in the party leadership by wise counsel and liberal contributions to the campaign funds. The nature of the attacks made upon these gentlemen was in consonance and keeping with the character of the men who made them. Irresponsible guerrillas in politics, men who had vibrated between both parties for the money and crumbs they could pick up, men whose records as politicians, legislators, and lobbyists were notoriously unsavory, served notice to quit upon leaders who had grown gray in honorable party service.

George Fred Williams, who is the leader of the silver forces, is, in a great measure, to blame for the tirade of abuse and blackguardism which has been directed against veteran Democratic campaigners. Not that he indulged in billingsgate himself; he is too decent and too refined to do that. But he took no pains to curb the riotous impulses of his followers. He opened his campaign by criticizing those who did not follow his example in Chicago by disobeying the implied instructions given by the State Convention, and going over bag and baggage to the silver inflationists. While this criticism was reasonably temperate in tone, it let loose the passions and the prejudices of a gang of political freebooters whose mission in life seems to be to tear down established conditions and institutions. The checks imposed by the State Committee have been galling to these men, and they thought the time had come to dethrone the organization and set one of their own up in its place. Those who were marked for slaughter entered no plea in their own behalf. They refused to swallow the silver pill, but they kept on good-naturedly in the work of party organization. And they said nothing.

A Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club has been set up. It has some 600 members, and its officers are chiefly the malcontents, guerrillas, and shady politicians already alluded to. They set out with loud protestations and professions to establish an organization in every ward and town in the State. They announced their intention of ignoring the State and local committees and of eventually ousting these bodies from office and power. But organization in politics requires ability and cash. Both of these are scarce among the new leaders. Many of them have received money in the past for their services. They never contributed any. They find that all the men who join are unwilling or unable to go into their pockets for campaign expenses. The men who have been footing the bills are in the other camp.

But the work of destruction is to continue to the end. The fiat has gone forth that the State Committee leaders must be driven out. The regular convention to nominate candidates for State officers will be held in September. Mr. Williams will capture the organization and will name the ticket, of which he will be the head. A new State Committee will be chosen, the members of which will meet and organize soon after the convention, instead of in January, as has been the unbroken custom. A few of the old Butler contingent of fifteen years ago have come to the surface since the Chicago Convention. They are steering the silver movement, and they undoubtedly will have places on the new committee. A few of them have money, and, as they have some old scores to settle, they may contribute liberally. They profess to see in Mr. Williams a worthy successor to the late General, and they have enlisted under his banner.

Those who have had a chance to inspect even a portion of the correspondence which has been pouring into the silver headquarters must admit that a number of Republicans in various sections of the State already have declared for the policy of cheap money and inflation. Many of the converts object to the publication of their names, and so the people at large have no knowledge on the subject. It is safe to predict, however, that when these men study the question and realize the dangers which are threatened a large percentage of them will recant, abjure their heresy and join with their fellow-countrymen in maintaining the National credit and preserving the National honor. When it is reflected that a substantial section of the Democracy will not support Bryan, and that the Republican vote will come out in its full strength, it is safe to predict that McKinley will carry the State by about 80,000 majority. Some expert calculators have set the figures higher; some lower. But however people may differ as to the figures, there can be no question that the old Bay State will take a seat in the front rank of sound-money communities. This she will do with her customary courage, intelligence, and patriotism; and her best citizens of all parties will be found working side by side in the good cause.

On the Democratic side the chief credit for the sound-money sentiment is due to Mr. Nathan Matthews, Jr. Mr. Matthews is a very clever and sagacious politician. He has been a member of the State Committee for seven or eight years. For four years he was Mayor of Boston, and he displayed qualities as an Executive while in office which won him more than local credit. During the years when the late W. E. Russell was a candidate for Governor Mr. Matthews was a potent factor in the campaigns. He and Josiah Quincy, Boston's present Mayor, were the wheel horses of those memorable contests. They were both indefatigable workers and they had a keen appreciation of the trend of public sentiment. Mr. Matthews was the first of the prominent leaders to bolt the Chicago Convention and platform. He faced the friends of silver in the committee and announced his determination to join in a movement which would give honest Democrats a platform upon which they could stand and candidates for whom they could vote. Around that declaration of independence rallied the honest money forces. He is the recognized leader of the whole movement in the State, and his energy, his sagacity, and his wide experience in State politics have been of incalculable service to the movement. The delegation which will go out from the convention that he is now so skillfully engineering will reflect credit upon the Democracy of the State. It will be composed of men of character and conscience, and the ablest and most resourceful member of it will be Nathan Matthews, Jr.

ALLISON SAYS IOWA IS SAFE.

Many Democrats Will Vote for McKinley on the Money Issue.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Senator Allison came to National Republican headquarters to-day from the seashore, prepared to take an active part in the campaign in his home State and elsewhere. He said he would not do much campaign work outside Iowa, and added:

"I shall be very much surprised if we fail to carry Iowa. The general situation is favorable, but there is hard work ahead to make sure of victory. I don't anticipate much difficulty on account of fusion in Iowa. Fusion between Democrats and Populists is no novelty with us, but their united strength has not been enough to wrest the State from the Republicans. Some Republicans have been led astray by the free-silver false prophets, but there are also many Iowa Democrats who will vote for McKinley against the fusion ticket. Hard work will convert these Republican backsliders, and I am going to help to do it."

The National Committee has established a bureau of information and education for the colored race at headquarters, with F. L. Barnett, a Chicago attorney, in charge. Special literature and speakers of the colored race will form part of the campaign work.

B. F. Havens, ex-Mayor of Terre Haute, Ind., a lifelong Democrat, will take the stump in Indiana for McKinley. He was a visitor at headquarters to-day, and said the tariff issue had made him a Republican.

OREGON AS A GOLD STATE.

What a Lawyer Says of the Outlook in Favor of Honest Money.

Louis B. Hasbrouck of the legal firm of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, received yesterday from a prominent lawyer of Portland, Oregon, a significant letter, in which the writer replied to an inquiry concerning the probable position of Oregon in the next Presidential election. The writer said:

"I am strongly in favor of the election of McKinley and Hobart, and as strongly and honestly believe that the adoption of free silver would bring on National bankruptcy, and the condition of things would be serious until the people became aware of their mistake and made the necessary change.

"I believe that I am justified in saying that Oregon is a gold State, and will without doubt send representative Electors to aid in the election of McKinley. Although the silver feeling is quite strong on this coast, I do not think that Oregon or Washington could be classed among the silver States. California is so far distant that I cannot speak with certainty about her position."

A REPUBLICAN BANQUET.

Senator Sherman and Others Will Speak at Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—An elaborate political banquet is to be one of the features of the convention of National Republican League Clubs at Milwaukee next week. It will be held at the Hotel Pfister, the second day, Wednesday, and seats will be arranged for 400 persons. The chief speaker will be Senator Sherman, and others will be John J. Ingalls of Kansas, Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Congressman Smith of Michigan, D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati, National Committeeman A. B. Cummins of Iowa, and Executive Committeeman Charles G. Dawes of Illinois. Mr. Hanna will also speak if he arrives in time from the East.

A new candidate for President of the league has come to the front—"Father" Gleason of New-York, called so because he was one of the founders of the organization.

INGALLS DISCUSSES BRYAN.

Predicts that Kansas and the Union Will Go Republican.

HOLTON, Kan., Aug. 17.—Former United States Senator John J. Ingalls, who is campaigning in Kansas, to-day said:

"It is not undue eulogy to say that by his Madison Square Garden speech Mr. Bryan has put himself on a higher plane than he has yet occupied intellectually.

"From the audiences I have met so far, I conclude that the people are much less interested in the silver question than in the other aspects of the campaign. I look for an entire change of front in our line of battle before the campaign ends. I feel entirely confident that we shall carry this State and the country. There will be much independent voting, and I anticipate many surprises, but I have never felt more faith that the appeal to the conscience and courage of the American people will not be made in vain."

Will Circulate Bryan Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Republican committee is preparing extracts from all of Mr. Bryan's free trade speeches, delivered while a member of the House, and will issue them as a campaign document. A large number of requests have been received for the publication. Several letters state that the speeches will prevent many of those believing in free silver from voting for Bryan if it can be demonstrated that he favored absolute free trade.

Mr. Fellows to Speak at Portland.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 17.—John R. Fellows of New-York has accepted an invitation of the Maine sound-money Democrats to address their convention at Portland on Thursday next.

A. Augustus Low Buys 10,000 Acres.

A. Augustus Low of Brooklyn, a brother of President Seth Low of Columbia University, has recently purchased a tract of land in the Adirondacks. It is said that the tract embraces 10,000 acres, and that he paid $100,000 for it. The property lies near the Fresh Pond station, on the Utica and Adirondack branch of the New-York Central Railroad. He is now engaged in laying out the property for a camp, and it is his intention, it is said, to erect a large Summer residence there.

MARK HANNA'S TRIP EAST

THE CHAIRMAN EXPECTED TO REACH THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

Expresses the Belief that the Sound-Money Cause Is Gaining Ground Every Day—Robert W. Taylor, Congressman from Ohio, Talks of the Campaign in That State—Gen. Bussey Discusses the So-Called Soldier Vote in the Canvass.

Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee will be in this city to-morrow. Secretary Osborne received a letter from him yesterday saying that he would reach here in the morning from Cleveland, and would remain a short time.

Mr. Hanna wrote that the work of the campaign is progressing well in the Chicago headquarters, and he expressed the belief that the sound-money cause was gaining ground every day.

The Chicago headquarters, according to Mr. Hanna, is sending out sound-money literature in wholesale quantities. The demand for this, he says, is unprecedented. About forty publications are ready, and others are yet in the hands of the printers.

Robert W. Taylor, who represents the Eighteenth Ohio District in Congress, and has Major McKinley as one of his constituents, was at National Republican headquarters yesterday. He said the sound-money Democrats in his State are repudiating the ticket and platform of the Chicago Convention. With reference to the silver sentiment, he said:

"So far as I can hear there are no Republicans to speak of who will desert their party to vote for free silver. There is once in a while a man, of course, but there is nothing like the movement there is in our favor among Democrats who will vote for McKinley on the issues of sound money and protection.

"Let me give you an example of the strength of the movement. In my Congressional district are three counties. One of the leading and most respected Democrats of Mahoning County is John H. Clark of Youngstown. He has declared openly and vigorously against Bryan. In Stark County Johnson Sherrick of Canton, another very prominent Democrat, has done the same thing, while in the other county, Columbiana, J. Twing Brooks is not only out in favor of McKinley, but is announced to speak before the McKinley Club of Alliance in a few days.

"The sound-money Democrats of Ohio have a very strong organization, and will be seen in force in the National Convention at Indianapolis. Whether they will nominate a separate ticket or not I do not know. You may say that Ohio is going to give a magnificent vote for McKinley and Hobart."

John M. Birch, formerly Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, under President Cleveland's first term, and now President of Lindsley Institute at Wheeling, West Va., called on his townsman, N. B. Scott of the Executive Committee, at Republican headquarters yesterday. As to the extent of the sound-money Democratic movement in his State, Mr. Birch said:

"The movement is strong in West Virginia and is daily growing stronger. As the result of a conference held Aug. 12, a call for a sound-money convention has just been issued to choose delegates to the National Convention in Indianapolis and to select an Electoral ticket. The call is signed by three representatives from each district. Many of our best citizens and foremost Democrats are taking an active part in this movement. Among them I may name Gen. Alfred Caldwell, ex-Attorney General; Col. Randolph Stalnacker, ex-President of the State University; J. B. Somerville, ex-State Senator, and there are scores of others very prominent in educational, political, and business circles. The third ticket will be very vigorously supported."

Gen. Cyrus Bussey, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Interior during a call at National Republican headquarters yesterday, discussed the so-called "soldier vote."

"There may be some old soldiers," he said, "who can be induced to vote for Bryan and free silver, but I cannot conceive how any of them can do so from a patriotic standpoint. The question of sound money appeals to the patriotism of the old soldier to-day quite as much as the threat of secession appealed to him in 1861. Free silver coinage would reduce soldiers' pensions, which are now paid in money as good as gold, fully one-half. Many of them have money in building and loan associations, which would be paid in fifty-cent dollars, as would the life insurance which many of them have provided for those dependent upon them.

"For these reasons I do not believe the intelligent old soldiers who fought to place the flag of our country in the front rank will vote to degrade this Nation to the rank of China and Mexico. McKinley was a gallant soldier. I think I know the sentiment which now obtains among the old soldiers well enough to declare that 95 per cent. of them will vote as they fought."

McKINLEY WILL NOT STUMP.

Mr. Hanna Makes a Final Decision on the Subject.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna were in conference at Mr. Hanna's home all day Sunday. Said Mr. Hanna this morning:

"The outlook throughout the Western States is more promising than two weeks ago, and I construe it as an evidence that the campaign of education is beginning to tell. We have the Chicago headquarters thoroughly organized and up to Saturday night had scattered 15,500 campaign documents in every section of the country. This is a mere handful compared to what will be sent out. There is a healthy and growing demand for Republican literature, which, in my opinion, demonstrates that the people want reliable information and are coming to Republican headquarters to get it.

"Within a week or ten days we will begin to shoot off our oratorical artillery. It will come in good season, as the people then will have had time to digest some of the campaign literature.

"It has been given out that McKinley will not take the stump, and nothing has occurred to cause him to deviate from the original decision. To settle the matter once for all, McKinley will not take the stump. Neither will he address the G. A. R. gathering at Milwaukee.

"At present I cannot justly size up the Eastern situation. All that I will say of Bryan's speech was that it was a skimmer.

"The last member of the Executive Committee has not yet been appointed and the matter is still in abeyance."

UNION VETERANS' UNION ENCAMPS.

One Thousand Delegates, Men and Women, in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The eleventh National encampment of the Union Veterans' Union will open at the Armory in this city at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Gen. Louis F. Ellis, the National commander, arrived here Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Hortense White, National President of the Women's Relief Union, which will hold a joint session with the Union Veterans' Union to-morrow afternoon.

Delegations are arriving by every train from all parts of the country. The local Committee on Arrangements has been kept busy to-day receiving the visitors and securing hotel accommodations for them.

Gen. Ellis expects that between 800 and 1,000 delegates will attend the encampment, and fully 500 delegates and visitors are expected to attend the convention of the Women's Relief Union.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

A Great National Crisis.

An old gentleman whom I rate as a thoroughly conservative man said something to me yesterday which I propose to give here just as he said it. I leave it to the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to put their own estimates on my friend's philosophy. I offer his opinion simply as one man's contribution to the discussion of a momentous question.

"There is a terrible menace to this country," said my friend, "in the candidacy of Bryan as the standard bearer of the Chicago Convention. People do not realize the extent of the peril with which they are threatened by the advocates of the free coinage of silver. It is not simply a question of standards. It is a question of law and order as well. I am not one of the excitable sort—I take things easy as a rule—but in this crisis I am full of anxiety.

"I want to tell you what I fear would happen if the free-silver men should carry the election—what I believe would come to pass in this country. I believe that within six months of Bryan's election mobs would be rushing up and down our streets howling for bread. You can imagine all the rest.

"It is the judgment of financiers, business men, and political economists that the establishment of free coinage—in fact, the determination to establish free coinage expressed by the people at the polls—would be followed at once by a panic the like of which we never have known in this country. A panic would be bound to come; even Bryan says there would be a panic. The overturning of our monetary system would take place as soon as it should be known that the silverites had elected their candidate for President and a majority of the House of Representatives—they already have the Senate. The country would go to a silver basis immediately.

"What the Administration would do or could do is more than I can say. My belief is that repudiation would start in without delay. I don't see how the Government could get gold to meet its obligations. I don't see why there would not be an immediate collapse of National credit, an instantaneous destruction of pretty near 50 per cent. of the value of our money.

"A man would wake up the morning after election to find that he had been robbed by the great American people. His situation would be about the same as though a burglar had got in his trousers pockets and into his safe and taken half of his money and half of his securities. The laboring man would wake up to find his wages had been reduced by the operation of cutting down the purchasing power of his money pretty near 50 per cent. Savings banks, insurance companies, fiduciary institutions of all sorts, would find their assets just about half as big the morning after election as they were twenty-four hours before.

"If the harm would stop there, bad as all this would be, we should be getting off very easy. But this would be only the beginning of our troubles. Such disturbance of values could not take place without causing a panic. Factories would close and workingmen by the thousand would be added to the ranks of the idle, already a woefully numerous body. Industries of many kinds would be paralyzed. That sort of thing always happens in a panic. We can imagine a good many things, but I don't believe anybody's imagination is equal to the task of portraying the distress and misery that would fall upon those interested in the productive industries of the country. We think we have been through hard times these last two or three years. If we should elect Bryan and a free-silver Congress we would look back on these years as years of comparative prosperity.

"Banks would go to smash. Careful as a banker may be, he cannot provide against everything. With failures all about him, shrinkage in the value of what are now his best securities, other banks crowding him, panic everywhere, how could the average banker keep from going to smash?

"The world never has seen such an upheaval and overturning as would take place if the silverites should capture the Government. I believe we should have anarchy here. I am not talking for effect. I am willing to admit I may be wild and silly in the view I am taking. I believe, though, I am talking sense, and I base my belief on the teachings of history in relation to currency debasements. In fact, I don't see how all these things can fail to be realized.

"My judgment is that a terrible condition would fall upon our great cities. Don't you recall how two years ago a mob in a Western city marched up to the City Hall and demanded work? Don't you recall how the authorities of New-York City went to the Legislature for permission to appropriate a large sum so as to give employment to idle laboring men? Suppose you multiply by ten the distress and misery caused by the panic from which we are trying to recover, and from which we easily might recover if the silver advocates could be silenced—then try to imagine what would be the condition in that Western city, and what would be the condition in our own city. Men won't starve—they won't let their families starve—if there is anything to eat that can be got at. If you throw thousands of men out of employment in New-York and keep them unemployed for an indefinite time, something will happen, must happen, when their slender resources are exhausted.

"I am astonished when I read in the speeches of silver advocates predictions of prosperity conditioned on the establishment of free coinage. I know that the reverse of these predictions will come true. The only question in my mind is as to the extent of the panic. My logic leads me to apprehend all that I have indicated in this rambling talk. I can think of one person who would get some benefit from the triumph of the silverites. His name is William Jennings Bryan. Even with the salary of the President cut in two in the middle, Bryan would get a better job than he has had the last three years he has been under the pay of the Bimetallic League.

"He might not serve out his term, though. We never have had a revolution in this country of the kind they have in South America, but there might be one here if the people, goaded to desperation by their distress, could find no better way out of their difficulties.

"I tell you, my dear friend, the situation in this country is serious. As I said before, it is far more serious than people generally consider it. The Republican form of Government is on trial here. Every man who loves his country ought to do everything in his power to avert the grave peril with which it is threatened."

WAGE EARNER.

PASSENGERS' GEMS SEIZED.

Officers Take Possession Where Articles Have Not Been Declared.

Inspectors Brown and Donohoe of Deputy Surveyor Dowling's staff are rapidly accumulating a large stock of jewelry on the big piers for the quarterly sale of seizure property at the Barge Office. They seized on Saturday from A. Aleon, a cabin passenger on the Umbria, an unset diamond, a mosaic picture, and a handsome bracelet set with diamonds.

From three cabin passengers on the French Liner La Gascogne, which arrived Sunday, were taken a bracelet, two brooches set with pearls and sapphires, a marquise ring of diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires, and a cluster diamond ring.

The Bremen Liner Aller, which arrived yesterday, helped to swell the lists of seizures. Three ladies' watches, two gold chains, and eight gold bracelets were taken from the pockets of Simon Schoenfeld, who made a declaration that he had nothing dutiable. The searching of his person was the result of the discovery of some linen and a clock in his trunk.

The collector yesterday ordered that the steamship Peninsular, which arrived Aug. 8, and was to sail to-day, should give bond to cover the penalty of smuggling before clearing. Special customs officers discovered four boxes of smuggled Spanish lace and embroidery in the room of the stewardess.

BOTH HIS ARMS TORN OFF.

Girls in the Room Where the Accident Occurred Fainted.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Abraham Netherwood, while adjusting a belt in the spinning room of the Norfolk and New-Brunswick hosiery factory in this city this morning, was fatally injured.

Both his hands were caught in the machinery and his left arm was severed at the elbow and the right at the shoulder. He was removed to his home, 8 Codwise Avenue, and his death is momentarily looked for.

Several of the girl operators who were in the room at the time of the accident fainted.

NEW-JERSEY MEN IN LINE

SOUND-MONEY FORCES TO BE REPRESENTED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Portion of State Committee Selected by the Provisional Body and a Mass Meeting Called for Aug. 26 at Trenton—It Is Proposed to Send Twenty Delegates to the Indiana Convention—In the Battle Against Free Silver.

The provisional committee appointed by the sound-money men of New-Jersey met at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday, to complete the organization by the appointment of a State Committee. This duty was delegated to the provisional committee at the meeting of sound-money men held Friday, Aug. 7.

The Provisional Committee consists of Judge J. B. Green of Union, James M. Parker of Middlesex, Henry D. Winton of Bergen, and Harmon H. Hunt and Joseph W. Stover of Essex. All were present yesterday.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Green, who stated the object of the gathering. In the absence of Judge Hone, who presided at the last meeting, Judge Green suggested that it would be well to elect a temporary Chairman.

Henry D. Winton was chosen. On taking the chair, Mr. Winton said that the principal duty delegated to the Provisional Committee was the appointment of a State Committee. This duty, he said, had been performed as well as the limited time permitted, and the Secretary would read the list. Secretary Pollak read the names, as follows:

At Large—Edward P. Meaney of Essex, William B. Wills of Burlington, Dr. John D. McGill of Hudson, and Howard Carrow of Camden.

J. S. Adams and R. W. D. Albany of Burlington.

James E. Flemming and Hamilton Wallis of Essex.

Dr. Leonard J. Gordon and Otto Crouse of Hudson.

W. H. Apgar of Hunterdon.

G. D. W. Vroom and Jonathan H. Blackwell.

James Neilson and James W. Parker of Middlesex.

John Hone and Henry S. Little of Monmouth.

George Yeamans and Paul Revere.

William B. Gourlay of Passaic.

James J. Bergen of Somerset.

Theodore Morford and Samuel S. Smith of Sussex.

Samuel M. Williams and A. B. Carlton of Union.

Charles F. Rittenhouse.

The committee was empowered to add to its numbers and appoint members for other counties. The appointments were unanimously ratified.

Judge Green said he thought it would be well to call a mass meeting in order that the delegates to the sound-money convention to be held in Indianapolis might be duly instructed. He suggested that such mass meeting should be held in Newark on Aug. 27.

Alderman Righter of Newark thought that it would be unwise to hold such a meeting in Newark without taking measures to see that it was not packed by silver men. He said it would be very easy for the enemy to do this if the meeting were held in Newark without taking measures to see that it was not stampeded by the enemy.

Capt. Parker said he thought the sound-money men would be able to control the meeting, but it was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the State Committee. A motion to select delegates to the Indianapolis Convention was also referred to the State Committee.

The Provisional Committee then adjourned in order to afford the State Committee an opportunity to meet.

The State Committee held an executive session. Henry D. Winton was elected Chairman and A. B. Carlton Secretary.

The committee decided to hold the mass meeting suggested by the Provisional Committee at Trenton Aug. 26, instead of Newark Aug. 27. The delegates to Indianapolis will then be chosen. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That all persons who are in favor of the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President by the National Democratic Convention, to be held at Indianapolis Sept. 2, 1896, and in favor of the adoption by that convention of a platform containing an enunciation of true Democratic principles, similar to that adopted by the Democratic State Convention held in Trenton in May last, declaring, as that did, among other things, against the free coinage of silver at any ratio, are requested to meet in convention, hereby appointed to be held at Taylor's Opera House, Trenton, on Aug. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect twenty delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis.

The State Committee will meet at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, next Saturday at 1 o'clock.

THE BUNDLE WAS A DEAD MAN.

Hebrew Stranger Lay in Wet Weeds with His Throat Cut.

NEWARK, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Paul Wissen, the wife of a dairyman in Clinton Township suburb, was carrying two pails of milk from the barnyard to the house before sunup this morning. She saw in the weeds a few steps from the path what appeared to be a bundle of clothes or a horse blanket, she could not quite make out which in the twilight.

Mrs. Wissen called to her husband and son to ask if they knew what it was. The son replied that he did not, and went on milking. She went to the house. In the growing light, the men presently saw that the object in the weeds was a man, seemingly asleep. As it had been raining, the young man said he would wake the man up, as he might catch the ague lying on the wet ground.

The man was dead. His throat had been cut. He had a Hebraic cast of features, and was dressed in good clothes. Spots of blood led to Grove Street, an extension of Eighteenth Avenue, this city, on which the house fronts. There the trail vanished. The blood apparently had fallen before the rain.

Whether the stranger cut his throat or was assaulted at a place adjacent to the farmhouse and wandered there, dazed, and fell, are questions for the Coroner's jury. The house is concealed from the street by trees and undergrowth, and that it was there would not have been known to a person unfamiliar with the locality.

The body was identified to-night as that of Arthur Malke of 244 South Street. He left home four days ago sick and despondent. It is suspected that he committed suicide.

SHOT IN THE HEAD WHILE FOOLING.

Daniel Quinlan's Wound Inflicted by a Pistol Cane.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Daniel Quinlan, an employe of the American Yacht Club, at its clubhouse, on Milton Point, is in the cottage hospital in this village in a critical condition from a bullet wound in his head. Louis Mercier, chef at the clubhouse, who, it is alleged, did the shooting, was sent to White Plains by Justice of the Peace Barusch of Rye village Sunday morning to await the result of Quinlan's injury.

Quinlan had been working at the clubhouse about three weeks. Mercier, the chef, had been there but a week. The shooting was done at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night on the grounds outside the kitchen. It was said at the clubhouse to-day that the shooting was entirely accidental. The men, it was alleged, were fooling with a cane in which a pistol was concealed, when the weapon was discharged by accident. The bullet struck Quinlan on the left side of the head, inflicting an ugly wound.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

MRS. PHOEBE WILSON DENIES GUILT

Says She Could Have Killed Her Husband if She Had Wished To.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Phoebe Wilson, of 22 Pine Street, this village, who was arrested last Thursday on suspicion of having murdered her husband Edward, had a hearing this afternoon before Police Justice Clinton B. Smith in the Town Hall.

Wilson disappeared from Flushing nearly a year ago, and his body was found last Thursday morning in a cesspool in the cellar of his house. His wife denied it was his body, but proof was submitted to show it was. She at different times said he was in California, Tarrytown, and Connecticut, and once said the body was that of an unknown Italian, but did not explain how it got in her cellar.

At the examination this afternoon there were present only the Justice, Deputy Sheriff Stanton, who had her in custody, and the newspaper representatives. The Justice told her she was arraigned on the charge of killing her husband, and said that the circumstantial evidence was against her.

He asked her whether she had anything to say in relation to the charge of murder against her, and warned her that whatever she did say, would be used as evidence against her. She replied with a half-forced smile:

"Judge, do you think I am guilty of murder? Why, you know, Judge, if I wanted to kill him I could have done so long ago. I know nothing about his death. One of my neighbors threatened to make it red hot for me, and it looks as if she had succeeded."

Justice Smith asked her how old she was, and she replied, forty-five years. The Judge doubted her, but she said worry had made her appear years older than she actually was. She said she was born in the town of North Hempstead and was married when but fifteen years old. Mrs. Wilson added that she had resided in this village for the last twenty years.

Mrs. Wilson asked the Judge, just before he committed her to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of murder, whether she could send for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward Seaman of Rockville Centre. He said she could, and then she asked for a pen and paper and wrote Mrs. Seaman a letter. An officer went to Rockville Centre with it.

The woman was then committed to the Town Hall. She will be kept here until after the inquest, which will take place to-morrow evening. Coroner John Corey of College Point, has subpoenaed a number of witnesses. They will all testify.

It is the general opinion that the jury will accuse her, and that she will be sent to the county jail in Long Island City to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COOL, WITH A BRACING BREEZE.

Weather Making Amends for the Hot Spell of Last Week.

The weather apologized and made amends yesterday. It was sunny, although cool and bracing. The rain of Sunday night had brought about atmospheric conditions favorable to lower temperature, and a spanking twelve-knot breeze from the northwest was a factor in the thorough comfort that was experienced.

It was an ideal yachting day, and the North and East Rivers were flecked with whitecaps, or blurred when a drift of wind struck the water. There was an end of wilted collars; persons were good-humored and urbane, and the grumblers were street vendors of cool drinks and fans.

The highest temperature recorded in the Weather Bureau yesterday was 73°, and the following table tells what the official record of heat was yesterday, Monday one week ago, and a year ago:

	Aug. 17. 1896.	Aug. 10. 1896.	Aug. 17. 1895.
3 A. M.	69°	77°	73°
6 A. M.	66°	75°	73°
9 A. M.	66°	80°	75°
12 M.	70°	87°	78°
4 P. M.	73°	90°	77°

The average temperature for the whole day Aug. 17, 1895, was 75°, and for the same time on the corresponding date the average temperature of the last twenty years was 72°. The average temperature yesterday from 3 A. M. to 4 P. M. was 68.8°.

The temperature at various points at 8 A. M. yesterday was: Quebec, 56°; Portland, 66°; Boston, 70°; Philadelphia, 70°; Washington, 72°; Hatteras, 80°; Key West, 80°; Atlanta, 76°; New-Orleans, 80°; Galveston, 84°; Memphis, 76°; Cincinnati, 62°; White River, 50°; Buffalo, 58°; Milwaukee, 60°; St. Paul, 52°; St. Louis, 68°; Kansas City, 62°; Moorhead, 48°; Winnipeg, 44°; Minnedosa, N. W. T., 38°, and Salt Lake City, 64°.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt and President Wilson of the Health Department had a conference yesterday, at which it was decided not to distribute any more free ice at the Police Stations. The Health Department records showed that the high mortality during the hot days last week had been greatly lowered since the cool weather set in Friday.

It was reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that during four days last week 1,258 horses died from the effects of the heat, according to the reports made to the police.

BICYCLES AWAITING OWNERS.

Man Who Took John Fiske's Had Two Others.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The police of this city, in response to an inquiry by the New-York Department of Police about Harry Mason, colored, who was arrested in New-York City Saturday charged with stealing a bicycle at the Grand Central Station, are investigating the man's record.

Mason's parents are well to do and own a home in South Second Avenue. Mason had been seen riding a wheel with Annie Simpson, a colored girl. A bicycle was found at the girl's home which her father said he believed young Mason had given her. Another wheel was also found at Mason's home. The police are trying to find owners for the wheels.

Mason was arrested in New-York on complaint of John Fiske, a resident of Larchmont Manor. Mr. Fiske had his wheel checked Saturday from the Grand Central Station to Larchmont Manor. Mr. Fiske later presented his check at Larchmont and was told his wheel was not there. He at once returned to New-York to find what had become of it. On his way to the baggage room in the Grand Central Station he happened to see Mason with the lost wheel in his possession.

Mason was captured after a short chase, and was held yesterday in $1,000 by Magistrate Kudlich in the Yorkville Police Court. Mason, it is supposed, stole the wheel somehow from the Grand Central Station, and had probably gone back to the station to have it checked to Mount Vernon when he was caught.

Mason's parents say that his infatuation for Annie Simpson was the cause of all the difficulty.

Burr Davis & Son, bicycle dealers and liverymen of this city, hired out a wheel Aug. 10 to a stranger and have not seen it since.

Many wheels have been stolen in New-Rochelle and other villages along the Sound during the Spring and Summer.

KNOCKED DOWN BY LIGHTNING.

George D. Wilson in Rahway Stunned for Half an Hour.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 17.—George D. Wilson, who resides on Linden Avenue, was sitting on a chair reading a newspaper near an open window during a thunderstorm last night. A flash of lightning entered and went out of a window on the opposite side of the room.

Mr. Wilson was knocked to the floor, and it was half an hour before he could give an account of the incident. He has recovered sufficiently to be about to-day.

The large barn on the farm of Col. J. Blanchard Edgar, on the Woodbridge Road, two miles from here, was struck by lightning. The contents, which were thirty tons of hay and twenty acres of oats, which were lately stored in the building, were consumed by the flames in a short time. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $250 on building.

The Fleet Returning.

The monitor Amphitrite and the United States ship Fern were sighted off Long Branch yesterday morning, cruising up and down the coast. They lead Admiral Bunce's fleet, which is to return to New-York for review by Li Hung Chang.

ROBBERS DID THEIR WILL

A SENSATIONAL DESCENT ON A CONNECTICUT SEASIDE RESORT.

Watchman of Beachside Inn, Green's Farms, Bound, Gagged, and Chloroformed, Safe Blown Open, $1,500 in Cash and Checks Stolen, and Inquisitive Guests Threatened with Death—Proprietor Fainted and Thieves Got a Good Start.

Patrick Hartigan, the night watchman for the Beachside Inn and a cluster of cottages surrounding it at Green's Farms, a seaside resort nine miles from Bridgeport, Conn., was on the veranda of the hotel at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when he saw three or four men sitting in a grove about 500 yards from the hotel. At first he says he thought they were wheelmen returning from a late run and resting by the roadside. He watched them and saw a number of matches lit, one after another. He went to the grove to investigate.

No sooner had Hartigan entered the grove than his throat was clutched from behind, a man from in front held a pistol at his head, and in a trice he was bound, gagged, and chloroformed. The only words spoken were inquiries by the robbers whether all the guests of the house were in and whether Hartigan had any keys.

As soon as he was insensible the robbers carried him to the hotel, tied him on a sofa in the front hall, which was unlocked, and then forced a window in the office, the door between which and the hall was locked.

A crowbar had been left on the hotel veranda early in the evening, which was observed by the bellboys when they made their evening rounds closing up the house. Marks on the safe showed the robbers had tried to open it with the crowbar. The door and walls of the safe are very thick and the crowbar failed, so a hole was drilled in the safe door, a charge of dynamite inserted, and exploded, and the safe door hurled across the room, smashing in pieces a table that stood in its path, bursting through a partition wall, and falling in the next room.

A single thrust with a cold chisel forced the steel door of the money compartment, and the burglars seized the $1,500 in it and a handful of pay envelopes for the employes of the house, and were off. Before they went three of the guests of the house attempted to investigate the disturbance. Mrs. Harry B. Smith, the wife of Reginald De Koven's librettist, who was awakened by the report, says she thought a kerosene lamp had exploded. She went to the head of the stairs. The hallways on the second floor run at right angles to the front stairway, and there were lights burning in the hall, which threw the shadow of any person approaching the stairway from the halls, so that it could be seen from the foot of the stairs. One of the burglars stood at the foot of the stairway and Mrs. Smith was the one person who got in sight of him. He aimed a revolver at her and ordered her to go back or he would shoot. She retreated, and almost at the same moment Mrs. Grant, a New-York woman boarding in the house, approached the stairway, when the burglar, seeing her shadow, ordered her back in the same way. She retired without coming in view of him at all.

Mrs. Smith, meanwhile, told what she had seen to Kirk La Shelle of the business management of the Frank Daniels Comic Opera Company, who had hurriedly dressed when he heard the explosion, and Mr. La Shelle started for the stairway with a revolver. The burglar at the foot of the stairs threatened to shoot him if he came forward, and Mr. La Shelle did not get within sight of the desperado.

As soon as the robbers had left the house Charles L. Eidlitz of this city, a guest, ran to a cottage about 300 yards from the hotel, where James H. Phipps, the proprietor of the house, sleeps, and awakened him. Mr. Phipps ran to the hotel to telephone to the Bridgeport police, and found that the telephone would not work. The wires had been cut. He ran back to his cottage to have his coachman harness his horses and drive to Bridgeport; found that he was away; ran to the cottage of his mother to call her coachman for the same purpose, and found that that coachman was away; ran back to the hotel and fired a pistol to arouse his servants, in order to get one of them to harness a horse, and became so much exhausted that he fainted. Finally, Mr. Eidlitz sent a man to Bridgeport, and a telephone message was sent from the house of Mr. Sooysmith, near the hotel.

The explosion was at 3:14, fourteen minutes after the watchman discovered the burglars, and at 4:15 the messages to the police of Bridgeport, Southport, and Westport were sent. Superintendent Birmingham of the Bridgeport police at once started for the place, with a strong force, and Deputy Sheriff Bulkeley of Fairfield also went.

Mr. La Shelle had $401 in the safe. Besides this, $78 was taken, which was the sum realized from an entertainment given Friday evening for the Free Ice Fund. The total loss consisted of Mr. La Shelle's $401, the $78 for the charity, $650 belonging to Mr. Phipps, and the rest of the $1,500 was in checks payable to the house, and of no value to the robbers. The amount in the servants' pay envelopes is not accurately known.

The robbers left none of their belongings, except the crowbar, the watchman having been gagged with his own handkerchief.

REPUBLICAN ROW IN GENESEE.

Congressman Wadsworth Accused of Using Money at Caucuses.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—At the Genesee County Republican Convention to-day A. D. Sanders of Stafford, R. I. Page of Bethany, Fred B. Parker of Alabama, George M. Gillett of Bergen, and Cortland Crossman of Alexander were elected delegates to the State Convention.

A. D. Sanders, whom the machine men attempted to turn down, was renominated to the Assembly.

Charges were made in the convention by County Judge North that money furnished by Congressman Wadsworth was used to bribe voters. He said in part:

"I openly declare that the town caucuses of Saturday, Aug. 8, as carried or sought to be carried by the use of money and by indiscriminate 'treating,' were disgraceful and scandalous to the last degree. Whose money was it? Has Mr. Sanders himself furnished it all? I make no accusation here to-day, but it is high time that Mr. Wadsworth knew that it is talked of as freely as the weather is discussed that he has again been sending money into Genesee County to help Mr. Sanders. There is not a man here who has not heard it repeatedly. If it is untrue it is due to him, as one who bears an honored name and who is now a candidate both for Congress and Governor, that he know what is being said and deny it. If it is true it is time we people in Genesee County knew it and found out whether we shall govern our affairs or merely 'creep under the huge legs' of our Congressman."

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Republicans of the Eastern District, Cattaraugus County, in convention at Franklinville this afternoon, renominated C. H. Miller for the Assembly and F. H. Chapin as School Commissioner. The following delegates were elected to the State Convention: D. V. Franchot, W. E. Wheeler, C. D. Straight, J. H. Shallies, and M. E. Fischer.

WARSAW, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Wyoming County Convention to-day named the following delegates to the Republican State Convention: H. L. Humphrey, J. M. Duncan, John Knight, W. H. Hawley, and Frank W. McElroy.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Distinctive Designs at factory prices.

The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—In Gay New York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Washington—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
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Astronomical Photography.

From Chambers's Journal.

In astronomical photography the most startling figures confront us. Stars which to the eye are invisible, even with the most powerful telescope, are readily depicted on the photographic plate used in conjunction with the telescope. As an example, Dr. Gill's photograph of the nebula near Argus. It will give some idea of the number of stars shown by this photograph to mention that the space of the sky that would be covered by a shilling held at arm's length from the eye contains no less than 200,000 stars, scarcely one of which would be visible to the unaided eye.

Sir Robert Ball said in a lecture delivered by him in 1894 that among such "invisible" stars, photographs of which he had shown his audience, there were many sunk into space to a distance so inconceivable that if the glad tidings of the first Christmas in Bethlehem, 1,894 years ago, had been telegraphed to them at the speed at which light travels, (about seven times around the world in a second,) yet those stars were at a distance so overwhelmingly great that the news would not yet have reached its destination. These distances were not wildly guessed at, but were the results of years of labor on the part of the astronomer and the mathematician.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 253 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau.		Times.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	73	69	74
6 A. M.	73	68	71
9 A. M.	75	66	70
12 M.	78	70	75
4 P. M.	77	74	77
6 P. M.	75	72	75
9 P. M.	74	68	70
12 P. M.	72	64	68

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square	72.50
Weather Bureau	68.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date 1895	75.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date for the last twenty years	72.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, Cooler.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 10, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

IT IS TIME FOR THE ANSWER.

We are not ready to believe that Mr. BRYAN was for some time previous to his nomination a hired agent of the silver-mine owners, but the charge that he was employed by them after his retirement from Congress has been made and repeated by prominent and responsible men, by a Chicago Democratic newspaper, and by several Washington journalists of long experience, and the time has come when, if there be no truth in it, he may fairly be urged to publish an unequivocal denial.

The Chicago Chronicle, the foremost Democratic newspaper in that city, although it opposes the silver policy, said on July 11, in an editorial article:

"Of late years, owing to the encouragement that they have received from the Republican Party, which always 'does something for silver' when it passes a tariff bill, the proprietors of the big bonanzas have found it profitable to keep a large number of orators, lecturers, and other spokesmen on the road preaching to the people, already limping as a result of bites by the free silver currency, the sovereign remedy of applying the hair of the dog to the wound.

"Among the many who have been thus employed and carried on the pay rolls of the big bonanzas for a number of years is WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska. The paid agent and spokesman for the free-silver combine, he has not, since his retirement from Congress, had any other visible means of support."

On July 29, JOHN M. THAYER, ex-Governor of Nebraska, gave to the press the following remarks:

"Two years ago he [Mr. BRYAN] made a canvass of the State for the United States Senatorship. The State went Republican, and BRYAN did not get the votes. He helped the Populist Party and the Democratic Party to coalesce; moreover, he has been employed by the silver men of Colorado and Montana to agitate the question, and, if possible, to be elected on a free-silver platform. He was nominal editor of a free-silver paper for that purpose. * * * He is a free-trader, although just now he is not saying much about that, as he is employed to work for the silver men and thinks it best to say nothing about free trade at present."

During a joint debate on the silver question at Madison, Wis., on July 31, JOHN M. THURSTON, United States Senator from Nebraska, read the editorial article from The Chicago Chronicle quoted above, and pointed out that the charge set forth in it had not been met by denial. He remarked that the same charge had repeatedly been made by a newspaper in Omaha, (where Mr. BRYAN was connected with another journal,) and had "never been met." He continued:

"I do say, my countrymen—and I know whereof I speak—that for three years and a half, without regard to BRYAN, there has been a selected corps of orators and writers, paid employés of the silver producers, spreading their literature over this country, from one end to the other, telling the farmer he will have more for his wheat, telling the laboring man he will have more for his work."

In The Philadelphia Ledger of the 1st inst. Major JOHN M. CARSON, a veteran Washington correspondent, published over his signature an account of the origin, growth, and lavish expenditures of the silver propaganda, in the course of which he said:

"Speakers like W. J. BRYAN were hired at a monthly salary to deliver addresses in schoolhouses and public halls. The mining interests furnished the money [through the Bimetallic League] but kept as far as possible in the dark."

Another Washington correspondent of many years' service, ROBERT J. WYNNE, published over his signature in The Press of this city on the 4th inst. a sketch of the methods of the Bimetallic League—of which the supporters and many of the officers are well-known owners of silver mines—referring to Mr. BRYAN as follows:

"The League literally has poured money out in the employment of lecturers and in the distribution of silver literature. * * * BRYAN's translation from a school-hall lecturer to his present prominence came about in a queer way. * * * In the campaign for the [Nebraska] Senatorship sound money was one of the leading issues; it was openly charged that the silver mine owners were contributing to BRYAN's canvass, and that the money for his expenses was disbursed through Judge BROADY. This assertion was never denied, and it undoubtedly marks the beginning of BRYAN's employment by the Bimetallic League. After the campaign the lecture field was all that was left to the youthful lawyer out of office. BRYAN's work in this domain was for free coinage, but it did not prove popular.

"An arrangement was then effected through the Bimetallic League as the agent of the silver States to secure control of a daily paper for BRYAN in Nebraska. The only stipulation was that BRYAN should write what he pleased. With this understanding The Omaha World-Herald passed under the influence of silver, and BRYAN became its editor. Thus the Bimetallic League's pay continued to be BRYAN's support, as his law practice did not yield enough to live on. In fact, BRYAN never earned as a lawyer more than $1,000 a year."

The Chicago Evening Post has since published a letter from W. C. PARIS, who asserts that Mr BRYAN has been paid regularly by the League, and supports the assertion as follows:

"You can find the checks of the Treasurer of that concern (CHAMBERS by name, I think,) in favor of BRYAN every month for the last three years passing through the bank at Lincoln, Neb. His salary was $6,000 a year when I knew about the League's work."

Mr. R. C. CHAMBERS of the Ontario silver mine, is, we think, not the Treasurer, but the Vice President, of the League, and the Treasurer of the Eastern branch is EUGENE DAVIS, the private secretary of Senator JOHN P. JONES of Nevada. The Ontario mine, the greater part of which is owned by the estate of the late Senator HEARST, has paid $13,280,000 in dividends.

We are not aware that Mr. BRYAN has made public, by his own statement, any denial of the charge or charges to which these persons and journals thus give their support. On the 1st inst., however, after he had declined to be interviewed on the subject, his secretary declared that there was no truth in the stories, and that Mr. BRYAN had never received pay from "any free-silver organization for lectures or speeches." We see no good reason why he himself should not answer those who accuse him, and we shall cheerfully publish any answer which he may make.

The opponents of Mr. BRYAN and his silver policy do not need for the accomplishment of his defeat such assistance as might be furnished by proof that this charge is true, and we prefer to believe that it is not well founded.

SILVER DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Mr. BRYAN declares that free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio will "create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at $1.29 per ounce measured by gold."

Senator STEWART says that "the price of silver always has been, always will be, and from necessity must be the same in every part of the world, less the difference of exchange." That is to say, free coinage will not make the price of silver bullion rise any higher here than it rises abroad.

These statements are contradictory. They cannot both be right. But if Mr. BRYAN is right, then the silver dollars will not be cheap money, and for that reason will not suit the Populists at all. They want money that is suitable to be used in cheating creditors.

However, if silver should go to $1.29 an ounce in this country, we suspect that bullion would be imported in considerable volume to take advantage of that price. There is no reason existing, or that can be foreseen, that will raise the price of silver bullion to that figure in England, or France, or Germany, or India, or China, or Mexico. It would be profitable to send silver from all these countries to the United States' Mint for coining.

But if all this is true, Senator STEWART is unquestionably in error when he says that the price of silver must be the same all over the world. We are afraid that it is not the Senator, but the candidate, who has got muddled in this matter. It is true that the price of a great international commodity like silver must be and remain substantially the same in all markets, allowing for the difference of exchange. For this reason no silver to speak of would be attracted to this country by the opportunities of free coinage. That is the same thing as saying that Mr. BRYAN is wrong when he declares that silver will go to $1.29 an ounce. Of course it will not go there, nor anywhere near that figure. The price might fluctuate somewhat under free coinage, but it would soon settle to a commercial level that might be lower than the present quotations.

The silver men must get into agreement about this fundamental proposition if they wish to convince the American people that their doctrines are sound.

BELGIAN AND AMERICAN BEER.

M. HENRI VON LAER, Director of the School of Brewers at Ghent, has just arrived in Washington after a tour of our Western breweries, upon which he is to make an official report. He anticipates this report in some amiable remarks upon American beer. The materials used in its manufacture, he says, are of good quality, and in general the beer is better than the ordinary beer of Belgium. He adds that, although he did not at first like American beer, yet after a few weeks he became accustomed to it, and now finds it excellent.

It will surprise most readers, we imagine, to learn from M. VON LAER that Belgium is the chief beer-drinking country in the world in proportion to its population, the total annual production being 8,000,000 barrels and the total consumption somewhat larger, since a considerable quantity is imported. But when he says that in general American beer is better than Belgian, we are inclined to commiserate the Belgian beer drinker and to understand why he imports much of his supply, as also why he does not, that we know of, export any of his product to this country. We are glad to know, what our own brewers have long maintained, that there is nothing unwholesome, beyond the inevitable biliousness of all beer, in the American product. But as to its palatableness, it is plain that the Belgian expert differs with the American connoisseurs of beer. Though we do not import beer from Belgium, we import it from Bavaria, from Austria, from North Germany, even from Scandinavia, and for the imported article American connoisseurs willingly pay twice the price of American beer. It is true that there is American beer and American beer, and that the best differs very widely from the worst or from the average. But why is it that some American brewer does not devote himself to producing a beer that shall be as palatable as the imported article to judicious beer drinkers? The statistics of imports show what a fortune awaits the American brewer who can produce as satisfactory a beverage as must now be brought from Europe.

AS A PARTY MATTER.

We are convinced that the cause of sound money in this campaign will be benefited and not injured by the nomination of a separate ticket by the National Democratic Party. If we thought it would be in the least endangered, no consideration of party benefit would be allowed to weigh against that, but as a party matter it is not of importance to Democrats alone. It is desirable that both the great political parties in this country should be maintained in their integrity and in a faithful adherence to the fundamental principles upon which they are based.

At Chicago there was not only a departure from the principles that have characterized the Democratic Party from its foundation, but it was a departure which a large portion of the party regards as destructive of the honor and credit of the Nation and subversive of the interests of the people. No party can be headed toward such results and continue to be a useful organization, and no patriotic citizen can desire to see either party left in control of such forces as seized the convention at Chicago and determined its action.

Something more is needed to maintain the real Democratic Party of the country and restore it to a career of usefulness than the defeat of the Chicago ticket. When a party goes wrong without being absolutely captured and converted into something different from itself, it may be corrected by mere defeat. When the Republican Party left the ground of moderate tariff reform in 1883 and took up with the policy of fostering and enriching combinations of powerful special interests and yielded to its worst forces in the nomination of 1884, it brought upon itself a deserved defeat. When, again, in 1890, it carried its policy of protection so far as to cut down the revenues while rioting in prodigal expenditures, and instead of stopping the perilous silver inflation gave it a new and dangerous turn, it prepared the way for another defeat. But it was still the Republican Party, and could retrieve its disasters by accepting the lesson of correction.

But when the Populists and free silverites framed and adopted the platform and made the nominations at Chicago the assemblage there gathered ceased to be a Democratic Convention, and the party was carried from its ancient moorings. That made it necessary for the real Democrats of the country, for the salvation of the party, to rally anew the lines of the ancient organization, and, in order to hold them together and to strengthen them, they must have a platform embodying the principles of the party and candidates to vote for who stand for its policies. That is the justification of the convention to be held at Indianapolis, and a justification that should be acknowledged by every patriotic citizen of the Republic, regardless of party.

It is desirable not only that there should be a ticket nominated at Indianapolis, but that it should be supported by all sound Democrats. All such admit that their party must be defeated this year as the penalty of the folly and iniquity perpetrated at Chicago, and none of them will try to prevent the defeat, but it is desirable to draw the greatest possible force from the ranks of BRYAN and make his defeat as conspicuously as possible a defeat by the Democratic vote of the country. Such a demonstration will only make the election of MCKINLEY the more assured and the triumph of the sound-money cause the more decisive and lasting, while it will bring the Democratic Party out in better shape for a restoration of its former lines and a return to its traditional principles.

BRYAN'S REGARD FOR PENSIONERS.

"Those who are good enough to offer their blood on the altar of their country in time of danger are good enough to trust in the quiet hours of peace." [WILLIAM J. BRYAN at Chicago, Aug. 8.]

This man is the champion of a currency policy which, if made effective by the legislation demanded by his party, would compel the payment of the monthly allowances of 970,000 pensioners—veteran soldiers who "offered their blood on the altar of their country in time of danger," and the widows and orphans of others who gave up their lives on that altar—in dollars having a purchasing power of only 53 cents, instead of the dollars having a purchasing power of 100 cents, which they have received thus far from the Government. If what the Bryanites call the "two-dollar dollar" should be reduced in value by 47 per cent., owing to an alleged "appreciation of gold," (in the words of the Bryan platform,) the annual pension payments, amounting to $140,000,000, would be deprived of nearly half their value.

Are not those who are good enough to "offer their blood on the altar of their country in time of danger," Mr. BRYAN, also good enough, if still living, to be exempted from legal spoliation and robbery that would cut down by nearly one-half the pensions received by them? If they gave up their lives, is your professed admiration for their patriotism in harmony with the purpose of your party to rob their widows and orphaned children of almost one-half of the pensions upon which so many of them rely?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The chapter of the draft of a charter for the Greater New-York which relates to the Department of Public Works is now made public. Its most important provisions, so far as they differ from those of the present law relating to this city, are those which affect the organization of the department.

The Commissioner is authorized to appoint several deputies, one to have charge, under his direction and control, of "the execution of public works pertaining to the department in the Boroughs of Bowling Green, Manhattan, Yorkville, and Harlem"; that is to say, on Manhattan Island; one to have similar charge in the Borough of the Bronx, or the "annexed district"; one in Brooklyn for the two Boroughs of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and one in the Borough of Queens. Additional deputies may be appointed "as the Municipal Assembly may authorize." Incidentally the Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—that is, the "annexed district"—is abolished, and his "rights, powers, privileges, and duties" are devolved upon the Commissioner of Public Works.

In the establishment of bureaus in the department, that for laying water pipes, constructing sewers, &c., and that for grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering streets are consolidated into one under an officer to be called "Superintendent of Water and Street Improvements," the misnomer "Water Purveyor" being done away with. The Bureau of Lamps and Gas is expended into that of Lamps, Gas, and Electricity, and its head is called "Superintendent of Lighting," instead of "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas." The functions of each of the seven bureaus of the department are extended over the area of the greater city, and each is required to have a branch in Brooklyn. The department would have charge of the water works of Brooklyn and those of Long Island City, as well as those now appertaining to this city.

The general provisions of the chapter, apart from those relating to the organization of the department, appear to conform pretty closely to those of the present Consolidation act, but there is a noticeable absence of any reference to the Borough of Richmond. This raises the presumption that some separate provision is to be made for the care of the streets and roads and other public works on Staten Island. One of the earlier chapters of the draft abolished the Board of Supervisors of the County of Richmond, and declared that its "powers and duties" should be "performed by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York or the Borough Board of the Borough of Richmond." We hardly see how this can be done without abolishing the county itself, as the Constitution says that there shall be a Board of Supervisors "in the several counties, except in cities whose boundaries are the same as those of a county." Moreover, the law creating the Greater New-York Commission declares that "nothing in this act contained shall be construed as attempting or intending to affect in any way the boundaries, government, rights, power, duties, obligations, limitations, or disabilities of any county or officer thereof, as fixed by the Constitution or otherwise."

WATSON is too quiet. He is in danger of being forgotten. SEWALL has been notified in circumstances of great pomp, splendor, and formality. But nobody in the Bryan management has a word for WATSON. He must work his windmill harder and louder if he would attract attention to himself. He is, when at his best, so wordy and wild that it would be a pity to lose him.

Mrs. Stowe and Her Book.

From The Forum.

While no one should underestimate the great services of men like Garrison and Phillips, and Parker and Sumner, who cast their fortunes into the effort to free the slave, it is the truth to say that all their efforts were but a drop in the bucket compared with the stir and power that were in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Never in human history has a work devoted to a great cause had such an instantaneous effect. Byron came down to breakfast one morning and found himself famous, and Mrs. Stowe, hoping that the sale of her story might relieve her poverty, found herself in receipt of $10,000 within four months from the time of its publication, and the most famous woman living. It was enough to turn the head of any one to meet with this success, but it had been written in her heart's blood, and she felt, as Prof. Morse felt when he had discovered the telegraph, that she was an instrument in the hands of God.

It was here that the greatness of the woman was to be seen. It made no difference with her that royalty sat at her feet or that the men and women of letters everywhere paid her attention. In all, she received for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" about $40,000, and had she been able to avail herself of English and foreign copyrights she might have been one of the richest women living. The right of dramatisation would alone have brought her a fortune, to say nothing of what the story itself would have done, but this was not to be, and it is a painful fact that she leaves her family to-day in comparative poverty.

Wanted, a New Kind of Humorist.

From The Fortnightly Review.

So far from its being possible to "internationalize" humor, we may think ourselves lucky if we can manage to preserve even a national type. The Dickensian humor, it would seem, is "off"; the American droll, after a vogue of a good many years, is apparently ceasing to amuse; the "inverted aphorism" had but a short popularity, and ultimately perished in calamitous and, indeed, unmentionable circumstances; and nothing seems growing up to take its place. The new generation "knocking at the door" rat-tats with quite portentous gravity. This is, no doubt, an improvement on the older generations, who thought it a first-rate stroke of wit to wrench off the knocker; but their successors are surely carrying a virtue to excess.

It seems a pity that they should be unable to laugh; but the most respected and "intellectual" among them cannot. It was the way of certain frivolous old fogies a few years ago to twit them with their supposed taste for what was then called the new humor, but there was really no foundation for the taunt. The new humor turned out to be simply the old buffoonery "writ small," and whoever its patrons are or were, they are not to be found among the thoughtful young men who represent the generation with its hand on the door-knocker.

EXPORT TRADE OF CANADA.

The Dominion Is Taking Great Pains to Extend It in Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Consul James B. Taney writes the Department of State from Belfast, Ireland, that the Canadians are making great efforts to introduce household and office furniture in all parts of the "kingdom." One agent of an Ontario firm within a week took orders for about $2,000 worth of furniture in Belfast, and in Dublin for about $10,000 worth.

"If American manufacturers," says Mr. Taney, "desire either to retain or increase their trade they should understand that it will be necessary to give it the most careful attention in directions that are comparatively new to them. Their representatives must be prepared to meet representative manufacturers of other countries who are taking great pains to extend their trade."

Mr. Taney says that in this connection it is not too much to say that the Canadians are not only making vigorous efforts to divert export trade from other countries to their own, but are quite successful, not only in many branches of manufactured goods, but also in products of the farm. In fact, evidence is not wanting that the vast resources of Canada are being utilized more generally and successfully in the industrial arts, trade, and commerce with the United Kingdom than at any period of her history. Each successive year finds her people elbowing their way more extensively into the foreign trade and successfully competing with the exporters of other countries and in lines, too, which were entire strangers to them.

5,500 MILL HANDS GO TO WORK.

Washington and Pacific Print Works Resume in Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 17.—The mill situation here is a little brighter from the resumption by the Washington Mills of full time in practically all departments to-day. These mills began on forty hours a week last Spring after a busy Winter season. The mills shut down completely June 15 for four weeks. The mills employ 3,500 hands.

The Pacific Print Works resumed work this morning after a shut-down of one week. Some part of the plant was shut down two weeks in July, affecting 2,000 employes.

At the Central Pacific three-fourths production ceased Saturday for three weeks, only employes on fine goods remaining at work. According to the Arkwright Club agreement the Pacific will undoubtedly shorten up production one-half in the near future, probably next Saturday, affecting 5,000 hands. Agent Walter F. Parker said to-night:

"Better not talk about the status of the Pacific. I don't care to talk about it."

Not a corporation in the city, save the Atlantic, which is running on Chinese orders, has run on full time for eight weeks.

PERSONALS.

—An old woman who called herself "Mother Ibrahim," died recently at Vichy, and now may or may not be enjoying the colossal joke which she played on a vast number of people in most countries where newspapers are published. She had long been telling her neighbors a romantic story to the effect that she was the daughter of a soldier who fought under Napoleon in Egypt, and that, as cantinière of the Second Zouaves, she had followed the fortunes of the regiment in the Crimea, Tunis, Tonking, and, above all, Mexico, where she was wounded, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the military medal on the field of battle. To corroborate her words, she produced both of these decorations. Mother Ibrahim consequently received a magnificent funeral, with four officers as pall bearers, the regulation speeches in the cemetery, and volleys fired over her grave. The French papers gave her much space and those of England followed suit. The London Times had a long editorial about her, and The London Telegraph, besides many other journals in the British capital, told her adventures in extenso. One of these biographies was reproduced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sunday. It was a very good story—is yet, for that matter; but, unfortunately, it now turns out that the whole career of this heroine was probably a work of fiction. No such person was ever known in the Second Zouaves; the only female recipient of the Italian medal was a Mme. Trimarlaw, and there appears to be no record of her existence in the archives of the Legion of Honor. Gen. Billot has ordered an investigation into the affair, and the authorities at Vichy seem likely to cut a rather ridiculous figure. A subscription list had been opened for the erection of a monument on her grave.

—Li Hung Chang, as observed by the English reporters, goes to bed at 9:30 o'clock. This is the habit of years, from which there is no deviation. He rises at 5:30 o'clock. This is the rule, subject to occasional variation. His personal attendants stand silently in his room at the time named. If, as occurs at long intervals, he does not wake then, he is left to sleep on. His attendants continue motionless, for they have orders not to rouse their master. His Excellency always wakes of his own accord, by 5:45 at the latest. Having attired him, the attendants wash his face; he does not have a daily bath. A light breakfast next claims attention. This consists of tea and a bowl of hot soup—sometimes meat broth, usually vermicelli. By 6 o'clock, as a rule, the distinguished Chinaman is transacting business. His meals during the day are all served hot. He takes no cold food whatever. Li Hung Chang is in his seventy-fifth year, his digestion is not what it was, and he takes particular care that all his dishes are simple and easy of assimilation. Rice, soup, and fish, fish, soup, and rice—there is hardly any variation. Time was when Li Hung Chang was fond of experimenting with foreign dishes. The members of his suite are now. They reveled in French cookery, they were appalled by German, and their opinions of British is in course of formation. But years have brought wisdom to their chief. No arguments ever avail to shake his faith in rice and soup. His prudent preference is deliberate, and buttressed by hope. During his recent extensive travels he has often observed: "When I left my country I was hale and hearty, and I mean, if possible, to be as hale and hearty when I return."

—Few people are aware that the Sultan of Turkey is descended from a French lady. His great-grandmother, Nachasadil Sultana, consort of Abdul Hamid I., was born in the West Indian Island of Martinique in the latter quarter of the eighteenth century. Her maiden name was Aimée Dubuc de Rivery. She was cousin and companion in childhood of another lady, Josephine de la Pagérie, who escaped from the guillotine, on which her first husband was beheaded, to become Empress of the French. Mlle. de Rivery, on the completion of her education at a convent in Nantes, embarked at Marseilles for the West Indies. She was shipwrecked and rescued by a vessel on its way to Algiers. This vessel was captured by Algerian pirates, and the lady was taken prisoner and sold as a slave to the Bey, who, in his turn, sent her as a present to Abdul Hamid I. By him she became the mother of Mahmoud II., the Reformer, and grandfather of the present Sultan. In 1869 Abdul Aziz gave the details of this story to Empress Eugénie, then in Constantinople, on her way to Cairo, and very gracefully claimed her as a cousin.

—Queen Victoria, as an expression of her own and England's gratitude to the Breton fisherfolk, for their services to the living and the dead after the wreck of the Drummond Castle, has had a commemorative silver medal struck and will cause it to be distributed to all who bore a share in these offices of humanity and devotion. It bears on one side a head of the Queen, and on the other an inscription which shows that it is "a token of gratitude from Queen Victoria."

—Alexandre Baulant, at one time a distinguished engraver, died this month at Bois-Colombes, France, in his seventy-third year. He was chosen by Gavarni and Monnier to reproduce their black-and-white work nearly half a century ago. It was not, however, in this capacity that he earned his modest fortune. He devoted his later years to the making of artificial flowers, and met with very considerable success.

—An old pawnticket which has been unearthed at Florence is creating considerable stir in the literary world. The ticket was found in a curiosity shop in a portfolio of drawings and old letters. It runs as follows: "I, the undersigned, herewith acknowledge the receipt of twenty-five lire from Signor Abraham Levi, for which he holds as security a sword of my father, four sheets, and two tablecovers.—March 2, 1570. Torquato Tasso."

FREE COINAGE OF WHISKY.

Silver Does Not Improve with Age, but Whisky Does.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Why silver? Why not whisky or cows? The silver miners want "something more done for silver." But silver has had a good deal done for it, and it has proved to be a bad job. Silver does not improve with age; whisky does. Under the Bland and Sherman acts we made a forced loan and ran the country into debt nearly $400,000,000 in order to do something for silver by buying silver bullion. We have most of it stored away in cellars. It has not improved by age. It cost nearly $1 an ounce and is now worth less than $0.70. We stand to lose about $100,000,000 on what we have done already for silver. If we tried to get rid of the silver without forcing people to take silver dollars we should lose a great deal more.

Now, if we had bought whisky at the same rate per month, $2,000,000 worth from 1878 to 1890, and nearly $4,000,000 worth from 1890 to 1893, we might have issued legal-tender notes, payable either in money or in whisky, and then we should have done much better. Each year's notes could have been secured on each year's whisky purchases, so that as the years went by every series would have been worth a premium, because whisky improves with age. Buying the whisky would also have made a good market for corn and rye. I don't know how much corn or rye it takes to make a gallon, but it must take a good deal. Every gallon would have been certified in quantity and quality by the Government stamp on the package, just as the silver dollars are.

According to the 16 to 1 attorneys of the silver miners, all that is needed to make silver as good as gold is a Force bill or a legal tender act. Now, if cheap silver can be doubled in value by a Force bill, why not anything else? Why not whisky?

The farmer wants to get double prices as much as the silver miners want to, and if it only needs the force of a legal tender act to put up the price of silver from 60 or 70 cents an ounce to $1.29, why not put up other prices.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada says that the purpose of the silver party is to make a fifty-cent silver dollar equal to a hundred-cent gold dollar. Why not make whisky certificates or cattle certificates a legal tender, secured by good liquor and good beef? One kind of fiat money is just as good as another. If people are to be forced to take fiat money, whether they want it or not, would it not be well to give them a kind of money that has something better than silver behind it, something that improves with age? People say there is never enough good whisky, so that if we had bought the whisky and put it away to improve by age, there would have been enough whisky, there would have been plenty of money, and there would have been a great deal better market for corn and rye.

But perhaps cattle would do better than whisky. No one could object to cattle. Cow money is older than any other kind of money. Cows, sheep, asses, and other cattle were money and did all the work of money for centuries. Who demonetized the cow? It was a worse crime than the act of 1873. There are only a handful of silver miners, but only think of the number of farmers who have suffered because cows were demonetized! Why should not the farmers supply themselves with all the legal-tender cow money they want off their own pastures? It only needs a legal-tender act and an issue of legal-tender cow money payable in kine.

The ancient Persians were a great people before the Greeks conquered them, and it was the Greek coins that did away with the cow money. We might copy the Persian laws. They fixed the amount of money and the value of it. When a physician attended a family he was entitled by law to make the following charges:

> He shall heal the priest for a holy blessing; he shall heal the lord of a town for an ox of high value; he shall heal the lord of a borough for an ox of average value; he shall heal the master of the house for an ox of low value; he shall heal the wife of the lord of a town for the value of a mare; he shall heal the wife of the master of a borough for the value of a cow; he shall heal the wife of the master of a house for the value of a she ass.

The cleanser was called upon to cleanse a child for a lamb. What the cleansing was I know not. Cows and bulls circulated all over Asia, and all through what is now Europe away up among the Parthians and over among the Gauls, even in Ireland. Asses were good money, and the asses carried the other goods that people traded in when they were trained to it. Cows and bulls kept the money in circulation—plenty of it.

Our farmers had better take this matter up, and get Uncle Sam to stamp all the calves, as well as the coins. Stamp the calves at a quarter of a cow. Stamp a heifer at half a cow, and a two-year-old beef "critter" as a full unit or standard of value, good as gold. Certificates could be issued for the whole lot, and they would all be legal tender. What a true money system that would be, to be sure? Who wants any gold or silver when he can get cow money and ass money and whisky money for small change?

Whisky can be easily divided into small parcels and certificates issued. A half-gill for a nickel; one gill for a dime; one lamb certificate for a dollar; one sheep certificate for two dollars; one calf five dollars, a one-year-old ten dollars, and a two-year-old beef "critter" twenty dollars—full standard unit of value. Then the hens could come in to supply small change. Why not? A one-egg certificate in place of a cent. Would not that give the Populist farmers all they want?—a kind of money, and all they want of it, based on their own crops. Would not everything be lovely? The great farming interests of the country would be promoted. There would be a full and abundant supply of money. How much per capita? They say they want fifty dollars per head. How would certificates for two gallons of whisky a year, one hundred eggs, five calves, and two cows suit? There would have to be one ass per capita to carry the burden. Such a supply would enable everybody to get all that kind of money he wanted. There would be no more abuse of goldbugs, or silver cranks, and we might have a rest from all our money troubles.

The more this plan is considered the more I think it will be admired. Cow money is the oldest standard or unit of value that we know anything about. It was not until after the pestilent invention of coinage that cow money was demonetized. That crime has never been traced to the wretches who committed it. We know that Senator Stewart and other members of the House and the Senate committed the crime of 1873 against silver, but the crime against cow money ought to be brought into court, and its nefarious promoters placed at the bar of justice and put into contempt for all time to come.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

BOSTON, Aug. 15, 1896.

MARRIED TO A COUNT.

The Quiet Ceremony at Fort Monroe That Made Miss Story a Countess.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 17.—The marriage of Miss Carolyn Story, only daughter of Capt. John P. Story of the Fourth United States Artillery, to Count Bassoret, which was celebrated here to-day, was a very quiet affair, only the immediate family of the bride being present. The civil ceremony was performed by Mr. E. E. Montague of Hampton, after which they returned here, and the religious marriage was celebrated in St. Mary's Catholic Church, the Rev. Father J. R Kennedy of Memphis, Tenn., officiating. The ceremony was followed by a nuptial mass which occupied an hour.

The Count and Countess left for New-York to-night.

English Athletic Sports.

From The Spectator.

Our quarrel with the sports of school and college is that they intercept something of what is most vital and most vitalizing in the youth's mind before he gets to his real work. They take the "snap" out of him, and though he may bring a docile and well-balanced mind to his studies, he does not bring one which has in it anything of the fine frensy of the poet. Of course it is only to ten or a dozen men a year that this applies. The rest, we gladly admit, are far better for throwing themselves heartily into sports and games. Still, it is well to remember that athletics overindulged in may spoil great scholars even while they are helping moderate ones.

In later life we need not, however, dread the effect of athletics. The politician, the lawyer, the man of business, will never let his career be spoiled by games. There is little fear of his turning into them an ardor which is wanted elsewhere. He will never "to cricket give up what was meant for the bank." For these and for the middle-aged in general, athletics are pure good. They lighten the burden of life, they make men healthy and content—in a word, they slacken the bent bow, and so prevent its destruction. Athletics outside the universities need no apology. The danger in London is not of too much but of too little.

SPANISH FORCES BEATEN

CUBANS CAPTURE THE CITY OF HOLGUIN AFTER A HARD BATTLE.

Spanish Soldiers Surrounded by a Superior Force and Obliged to Retreat to Prevent Annihilation—Many of Them Killed and Left on the Field—The Insurgents Enter Guira de Molena and Burn Many Buildings.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—The news that Gen. Rolff had landed an expedition at Las Piedras, coast of Moron, and that Garcia had captured the City of Holguin is true.

A hundred Spanish soldiers, who were escorting a convoy from Canto to Cayamas, Manzanillo, were surrounded by a superior force of insurgents, who attacked the Spaniards from all sides. The troops sustained heavy losses, much larger than the official figures, which are given as two officers and twenty-one privates killed. The bodies of the dead were left on the field, the troops being compelled to hurriedly retreat to escape annihilation. The rebels are said to have lost thirty-six killed, including Chongo Rivero and other leaders.

A body of rebels attacked the town of Guira de Molena, in the southern part of the Province of Havana, and captured it, despite a desperate resistance on the part of the Spanish garrison. A number of stores and dwellings were looted and then burned, after which the rebels retired. No mention is made of losses on either side in the official report, which credits the Spaniards with repulsing the rebels, though no explanation is given of the acknowledged fact that the rebels looted and burned stores and dwellings in the heart of the town.

José Miguel Carrillo was shot at Matanzas to-day for the crime of rebellion and incendiarism.

INDIGNATION AGAINST SPAIN.

Key West Citizens Ask Justice on the Murderers of Charles Govin.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 17.—Several hundred of the most prominent citizens of this city gathered in front of the City Hall to-night in response to a call published in one of the local papers, to express their indignation at the barbarous manner in which Charles Govin of this city, was killed by Spanish soldiers, details of which reached here last Saturday night.

The meeting was addressed by Ben McLendon and several others, and the speeches were enthusiastically received. Resolutions were adopted declaring substantially that Govin, who was visiting Cuba as the correspondent of a Key West paper, was an American citizen and was foully murdered for no other offense beyond that of being an American citizen. It was resolved to communicate the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an immediate investigation. In accordance with this the following dispatch was sent to Secretary Olney:

> A mass meeting of 3,000 American citizens beg leave to call attention to the butchering in Cuba of Charles Govin, an American citizen plying the peaceful vocation of a press correspondent. As Americans we urge an immediate investigation and vigorous action, such as the atrocity demands. American citizenship has been outraged and our National honor insulted and civilization horrified by this crime.

One of the speakers, of whom there were several, threw three flags—an American, a Cuban, and a Spanish—into the crowd. The first two were caught by the now thoroughly aroused people and held aloft, while the Spanish flag was torn to threads and dragged in the dirt.

SPAIN DOES NOT ASK DAMAGES.

The Prime Minister's Organ Denies Reports Touching Claims.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The Epoca semi-officially denies the report that Spain has presented or is preparing to present to the American Government a money claim on account of the dispatch of filibustering expeditions to Cuba from the United States.

The Epoca is the organ of Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Prime Minister.

Cuban Deserters Arrive.

Among the cabin passengers who arrived on the Ward Line steamship Orizaba from Havana yesterday were three deserters from the Cuban army, who were given passports by Gen. Weyler. Their names are Samuel McNally, James T. Quinn, and Maximiliano Joratscha. They went to Cuba with the Laurada expedition. As they had no acclimatization certificates from the United States Medical Inspector at Havana, they were transferred to Hoffman Island until to-day.

The fact of the desertion of the three men was unknown at the office of the Cuban Junta till news of their arrival here reached them through a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The news was evidently not relished.

A Filibustering Party Landed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Information was received here to-day by the Cuban revolutionary party that an expedition consisting of seventy-five men and a large quantity of war munitions was landed in Cuba on last Thursday. The expedition originally set out from this country and went to a South American port, whence the landing was made. A number of Americans, including several Philadelphians, are said to have been in the party.

WERE ORDERED BY THE SULTAN.

Charges that the Armenian Massacres Were Designed by the Porte.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In its issue to-morrow The Daily News will say it is stated that further diplomatic correspondence will be issued shortly, showing that the Armenian outrages had their origin in the Yildiz Kiosk, the residence of the Sultan, and that they were approved of by his Majesty for the purpose of warning the Turkish Reform Party what to expect unless its members desisted from their propaganda.

The paper declares that the correspondence will also show that 100,000 Armenians were massacred.

THE TURKISH TROOPS DEFEATED.

A Victory for the Christian Insurgents in Crete.

ATHENS, Aug. 17.—The Christian insurgents in Crete have defeated the Turkish troops in the Malevise District, killing thirty of them.

The insurgents captured fifty mules loaded with ammunition, which will greatly aid them in their attempt to overthrow the Turkish Government in the island.

The victory is described as a brilliant one in the advices received here.

An Irish Dynamiter Freed.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Thomas Devany, one of the Irish dynamiters who in Edinburgh in 1883 was sentenced to penal servitude for life, was released from Portland Prison this morning. Great precautions were taken to prevent his being recognized, as it was believed that the Irish and Irish sympathizers might attempt to make a demonstration. Immediately after his release Devany took a train for Glasgow.

The Transvaal Is Loyal.

PRETORIA, Aug. 17.—The Government has issued a denial of the report published in the London Sunday Sun yesterday to the effect that the Transvaal, in contravention of the Anglo-Boer convention of 1884, had entered into a treaty with a foreign power without the consent of Great Britain. The Government adds that the Republic does not desire to violate any clause of the convention.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Ss Croatan, Ingram, from Georgetown, S. C., via Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co., passed in at Sandy Hook at 1 A. M.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM ADVANTAGE.

Condition of the Express Strike Practically Unchanged.

There was little change in the condition of the Adams Express strike yesterday. The strikers gathered as usual at Franklin Hall, Jersey City.

At the Adams Express piers at the Pennsylvania station, everything appeared to be going on much as if no strike existed. Agent Temple said he had the full complement of men at work, porters and clerks, and that the freight was being disposed of as fast as it was received. The company, he said, had fifty wagons at the Jersey City stables, and of these thirty-seven were on duty.

The porters and clerks were mostly experienced men who had been brought from the company's offices at Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. He said the company had no need of other help.

The strikers, when asked about the men who had taken their places, denied that they were experienced men, or that they had been brought from offices in other cities. Most of them were new men. Clerks and porters, they admitted, had been brought from Philadelphia and Southern cities, but they were induced to go to Jersey by a statement to the effect that the men in that city had nearly all been disabled by the heat. When they reached Jersey City and learned the facts the strikers said that most of the men refused to go to work and returned to their homes.

A joint meeting of Jersey City and New-York strikers was held at Franklin Hall last night. The principal business was the consideration of a letter received in the morning from James Martin, Secretary of the New-Jersey State Board of Arbitration, proffering the board's services if they could be of any benefit.

The men discussed the offer of the board, but decided that it would be unwise to accept it at present. They reserved the right to avail themselves of the board's offer at a later date, should they find it advisable. Similar action was taken in regard to a like offer by the New-York board.

A M'KINLEY FLAG IN HARLEM.

One Raised by the Manhattan Republican Club in Seventh Avenue.

About 7,000 persons, one-quarter of the number being women, attended an out-door mass meeting and flag raising by the Manhattan Republican Club, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, last night.

It was said by the members of the club that the demonstration was one of the largest of the kind ever held in the Twenty-third Assembly District.

Civil Justice James P. Davenport, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the club, called the meeting to order and made the opening address. M. S. Near, a member of the Banner Committee, presented the flag, bearing the names of McKinley and Hobart, which was then suspended over the avenue amid the cheers of the large assemblage.

M. M. McKee, the President of the club, accepted the flag in a speech in which he congratulated the people upon the fact that there was a star for every State in the Union.

Col. J. D. Slocum of New-Jersey made a speech, expressing his confidence that Major McKinley would be elected the next President of the United States. Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg spoke for "sound money" and a protective tariff. The other speakers were Col. William G. Plummer of New-York and Charles R. Pope of St. Louis.

Among the gentlemen who occupied seats on the platform were J. G. Shram, J. H. Mooney, Brandon Moses, F. F. Potter, J. W. Dick, Dr. P. Carroll, George W. Hamilton, J. Symes, J. E. Searing, Robert Nixon, Max Rechnitzer, C. E. Von Glahn, L. J. Du Mahant, J. E. Varley, P. M. McKee, William Whitehead, C. H. Woodward, W. E. Boise, J. F. Peterson, William Leishman, H. H. Cordine, Ward E. Robinson, J. W. Austen, M. M. Near, Charles A. Groth, Richard Gilland, Charles W. Barney, and William Montgomery.

RIDGEFIELD PARK IN DARKNESS.

Citizens Adopt Resolutions, but Omit to Pay the Lamplighter.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—A mass meeting of citizens to consider the strike of the lamplighter, who has left the village in darkness because the Trustees, quarreling among themselves, have not paid him $300 arrearages, was held in the Town Hall to-night.

The hall was crowded. The Rev. Mr. Chipps, rector of the Baptist Church, was elected to preside. On taking the chair the minister said he wanted no personalities indulged in and no hard words used. The meeting had been called to take action relative to the faults of the Board of Trustees and not of the individual members of the Board. There must be no disorder and no horseplay of any kind. He would tolerate none.

President Hobart of the Board of Trustees was present. He said he was willing that any one who wished to say anything against him should say it.

John Shields thought the village was run in a very mean way. If the Trustees could not run it properly they should resign and allow others to take their places. The men in the board were not capable of allowing personal motives to be set aside for the town's good.

A man who had worked for the village stated that the laborers used to be paid every two weeks. Then it was made every month, and then every two months, and next he expected it would be every two years. He had received six dollars and a few cents on account of his work during the last few months.

A committee drew up resolutions calling on the board to smooth over its troubles and get to work and do the village business. The resolutions were mild.

The streets are still in darkness, and it is not believed the resolutions adopted will do much toward lighting them.

Will Be Dismissed from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The President has approved the "proceedings, findings, and sentence" of the court-martial in the case of Capt. M. F. Jamar of the Fourteenth Infantry and the officer will be dismissed from the service. He was tried for "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," involving the non-payment of his debts. Capt. Jamar was born in Maryland and was appointed to the military academy from that State in 1868. He had been in trouble several times before in his military career.

Lord Russell Goes Driving.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Lord Russell, Chief Justice of England, and those who accompany him, spent the morning driving about the country and viewing the magnificent Summer homes of the many New-Yorkers that are situated hereabout. Henry Villard, Lord Russell's host, declares that the Chief Justice is delighted with his visit to the United States, and that he has expressed great admiration for the scenery along the Hudson. A reception was held this afternoon in honor of Lord Russell. Many prominent New-Yorkers were among the callers.

Stone Tied to the Dead Man's Waist.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 17.—The body of a man to whose identity there is as yet no clue was found in the Delaware River at Kinkora to-day by two fishermen. About the body at the waist was tied a rope, and to the other end was attached a stone weighing twenty-four pounds. The rope was rather long, and the body had floated in an upright position, being held in place by the rope.

Attached a Petrified Body.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 17.—The Sheriff's office has seized upon a petrified woman. It is now in the custody of the Sheriff and will be held until a judgment against the owner is satisfied. C. A. Ball had the petrified body on exhibition in a store at Atlantic City. It appears he failed to pay his electric light bill, and a judgment was got out against him. He had shipped the body to this city, and the attachment was forwarded for the Camden Sheriff to execute.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—3:35 A. M.—2,197 Second Avenue, Mathew Kelly, dwelling; damage, $10.

—6 A. M.—41 Sheriff Street, Thomas McClinchy, tenement; damage slight.

—9:40 A. M.—232 Second Street, chimney; Isaac Sutlow; no damage.

—2:50 P. M.—57 Mott Street, Isaac Frank; damage, $5.

—7:30 P. M.—1,475 First Avenue, Philip Simon, awning; damage slight.

—7:40 P. M.—Katonah Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, T. Halford, stable; damage trifling.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

"THOROUGHBRED" ON VIEW AGAIN AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.

The Piece Is as Pleasing as Ever, but the New "Sensational" London Song Does Not Improve It—A New German Operetta of No Great Merit—The Fall Season Begins Rather Early at Koster & Bial's Music Hall.

There was a remarkable degree of theatrical activity in New-York last night for the middle of August, but happily the weather was propitious and the indoor performances were all well attended. At the Garrick Theatre "Thoroughbred," the run of which was interrupted by hot weather early in June, was put forward again and will hold the stage for three weeks, when it will give place to Albert Chevalier and a company of English entertainers.

Ralph Lumley's diaphanous comedy, or polite farce, (it is either or both,) which was cleverly adapted for the New-York stage by Clyde Fitch, wears very well indeed. The substance of the piece is very slight, but it has an appreciable plot and smart dialogue, while its character drawing is both lucid and amiable. The performance is so adroit, and so happy in its purely personal quality, that the few weak spots in the fabric do not show disagreeably, and the ultimate effect is one of exquisite lightness.

The changes in the cast—the substitution of Mr. Davenport and Mrs. Alfred Fisher for Mr. Edeson and Mrs. Whiffen—have not weakened it at all. Mr. Seabrooke's portrayal of Rimple is irresistibly droll, and Mr. Williams, Mr. Pitt, Miss Miller, Miss Busley, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Humphreys are all capitally fitted.

The sentimental mixing of the real American cocktail by moonlight, and to the accompaniment of soft music, and the romantic passage over the salad bowl are bits of comedy that recall the memory of T. W. Robertson and his cherished bread and butter. In the Ascot Heath episode the comedy degenerates into frank farce, but still it is good farce.

This part of the piece is now needlessly interrupted and prolonged by the introduction of Maude Nugent, a music hall singer, who is, doubtless, clever enough in her way, though her way is clearly not Broadway. One of her songs, "Sister Mary Jane's Top Note," has lately moved a large and presumably sane portion of the British public to cheers when sung in a piece called "The Gay Parisienne," unknown here, by one Louie Freear. Probably Miss Freear is a person of genius. The Christy Minstrels, in the same scene, have a new song called "Keep the Baby Warm, Mother," which George Grossmith wrote, and which suits the situation. "Thoroughbred" was enjoyed last night by an audience which filled the theatre.

John Rimple	Thomas Q. Seabrooke
Mrs. Rimple	Maggie Holloway Fisher
Delia Rimple	Jessie Busley
Lord Sandacre	H. M. Pitt
Wilhelmina	Agnes Miller
Blenkinsop	Fritz Williams
A. V. Decker	Edgar Davenport
Polly Decker	Lucille Nunn
Bertie Nizril	William Norris
Jeb Tosh	Joseph Humphreys
Jennings	Charles Schaffer
Wokeham	Arthur Boylan

KOSTER & BIAL'S AGAIN.

The Fall Season Opens and the Performers Descend from the Roof.

"Fall seasons," like "fiscal years," doubtless have some relation to the almanac, but ordinary people do not understand what that relation is in either case, or try to, so none of the very large number of persons who went to Koster & Bial's was at all worried by the fact that he or she was participating in a nominally autumnal event while Summer is still both present and vigorous.

Perhaps the one evidence of such mental confusion as may have existed was the prevalence in the auditorium of that brand of cigars made especially for use on roof gardens, but which, within four walls and a ceiling, insists on taking a somewhat too prominent part in whatever may be going on. Moreover, these cigars formed about the only proof to be seen—off the stage—that a new season had begun, for a hasty inspection of the house revealed no renovations or changes except such as could have been made with brooms and feather dusters.

Beyond the footlights, however, there was much which, if not exactly new, was a variant of what went on there last year. "The Flying Jordans," a man, two women, and a boy, tossed each other about from one trapeze to another in what seemed to be an extremely careless way. Sometimes they caught each other, whereupon the spectators applauded; sometimes the net did the catching, and then the spectators said "Oh!" with much earnestness. "Zaeo" turned out to be an imitator of La Loie, rather more adroit than the rest of them. Clermont's trained dog sadly played a sadder tune on a saddest little piano, and various athletes, musicians, singers, and humorists filled out the long programme. Among them all Clara Wieland alone manifested the possession of something like originality and a trace of the real comedian's art. The audience showed its good judgment by applauding her more than anybody else, but all her companions on the bill received cordial approval, and most of them deserved it.

Operetta at Terrace Garden.

"Der Polengraf," ("The Polish Count,") an operetta in three acts, was produced at Terrace Garden last night by the Conried-Ferenczy Company. The book is by Julius Fritsche and Richard Genee, and the music by Louis Roth. The story hinges upon the love affairs of Count Potocki and a Greek slave girl, Sophia Ypoff. The latter has been bought by an old fellow from whom the Count steals her, making use of an old subterfuge to elude his vigilance. On the eve of the marriage of the Count and the slave girl the former is called away to war. In his absence the owner of the girl appears and to save herself from him she marries a friend of her lover's, who, returning, believes that the girl has ceased to love him. He comes to understand that the marriage is only for his benefit, and the Empress Catharine having granted a divorce, he marries the slave, the subsidiary love episodes having resulted in the happiness, as well, of two other pairs of lovers.

There is nothing very extraordinary in the libretto or in the music either. The first act is undeniably dull. There is more "go" in the second, and one rather fetching duet being that sung last night by Therese Delma and Edmund Loewe. Ferdinand Schuetz was acceptable as the Count and Ida Wilhelma was pretty as the slave girl. A large audience seemed pleased with the performance.

Graf Felix Potocki	Ferdinand Schuetz
Olga	Therese Delma
Graf Borowsky	Fritz Lindner
Graf de la Garde	Edmund Loewe
General Von Witt	Hermann Litt
Marquis Dubarry	Emil Sondermann
Sophia Ypoff	Ida Wilhelma
Euphrosine	Louise Albes
Iwan	Emil Albes

"The Geisha" at Daly's Theatre.

"The Geisha," the Japanese musical piece which has been so successful at Daly's Theatre in London, will be produced at Daly's Theatre in New-York Sept. 7. Mr. Daly yesterday cabled instructions to Mr. Dorney, his business manager, to announce the date. Of the ten principal parts, some will be taken by English comedians, and some by members of Mr. Daly's regular company. The scenery and dresses will be very rich and handsome. Mr. Daly will personally conduct the rehearsals.

The theatre is now in the hands of decorators. Miss Rehan and the other principal members of Mr. Daly's company will begin their annual engagement in November and remain in New-York much longer than usual.

Roof Gardens and Music Halls.

—There is a new and remarkably good bill in the handsome roof garden of the Olympia this week. Pregoli, the expeditious Italian mimic, is still there, but this is the last week of his engagement, and those persons who have not seen his "lightning changes" must be quick themselves. Papinta does a pretty dance, with mirror effects; Rachel Walker sings familiar songs and operatic airs; a female quartet from the London music halls, the Columbias, sing plantation melodies; while Vera, the equilibrist; the sisters Beaumont, the Imperial Japanese troupe of jugglers and acrobats, Lizzie Ramsden, and May Howard are other performers. Mr. Hammerstein is hard at work on his new comic opera, "Santa Maria," with which the theatre of Olympia will be reopened in the Fall. Marie Halton has been engaged for the soubrette rôle.

—The list of performers in the regular bills at the Grand Central Palace Roof Garden this week includes Les Voujeres, Freddie Huke, Proto, Warshauer and Mignon, Maud Gilbert, McBride and Goodrich, and many others, besides Pianka and her trained lions. To-morrow night, however, there will be an "all-star" performance, in which Maggie Cline, Weber and Fields, John Kernell, Helene Mora, Ross and Fenton, Lily Post, Wood and Shepard, and the Rossi brothers will take part.

—The Winter Garden of the Eden Musée was well filled last evening, and the concert by the orchestra was highly satisfactory. The programme included a selection from "Carmen," and a large number of popular selections. The "Carmen" music will be presented at each afternoon and evening concert this week, and the other numbers of the programme will be changed daily. The wax figures of the Presidential candidates are still attracting many visitors.

—A great variety of entertainments is offered at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, in East Fifty-eighth Street. In the "continuous" show, the principal performers are the Dillon brothers, Ben F. Grinnelle, Charles Fostelle, James R. Glenroy, Louise Montrose, Fialkowski, Mason and Healy, May Wentworth, Grace Sherwood, May Lovington, Valley Egar, E. K. and Rolla White, Herbert and Kola, and the Misses Melrose and Elmar.

—"Undine, the Water Sprite," was introduced at the Casino Roof Garden last night by Miss Delia Stacey. The character of any nymph, naiad, or one of the Three Graces would have answered quite as well, as the evident purpose was to give an effect of "the altogether." The fleshings worn by Miss Stacey were very lifelike. Her dance was more remarkable for its frankness than for its originality.

—The moving pictures shown by the Lumiere cinematographe at Keith's Union Square Theatre draw crowds. The "continuous" show is as good as ever, and the bill is presented this week by the De Forests, the Valdares, the Fenz brothers, Maud Beal Price, George Fuller Golden, Ryan and Richfield, and others.

—Press Eldridge remains in the Madison Square Roof Garden. With him in this week's bill are Imro Fox, the four Maissances, the Aeolian trio, Nellie Seymour, Fields and Lewis, Johnson and Dean, Tatall and Abacchi, and Clotilda Antano.

The Stone Forest of Florissant.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The silicified trees of the Florissant Basin are a marked curiosity of the United States. They are less known that the "stone forest" of Arizona or than the similar mausoleum of the Yellowstone region, but it is only because they have not yet been brought to the attention of the tourist. The trees are at the present time represented only by their stumps. In wandering over the green meadow the eye here and there rests upon a seemingly "bald" spot. Over it are scattered white and yellow chips, and, for anything that the eye can itself distinguish these could easily be the chips left in the path of work of a recently passing woodsman. The deception is absolute, and it belongs to the stump as well. The knots and gnarls and annular rings are perfectly preserved; the bark stands in prominent relief both by ruggedness and color, and all this not in wood, but in the monumental substance of stone. The precise manner in which the substitution of silica for wood was effected cannot now be learned, but in a general way we know it to have been brought about as the result of a slow infiltration into the tree trunks of heated waters containing silica in solution.

The remains are fairly numerous, but what strikes one with special astonishment is the giant size which some of them attain. Diameters of six, seven, and eight feet are by no means uncommon, and we measured three specimens which spanned ten feet or more. In most instances the stumps hardly rise above the surface, coming up flush with it; therefore without excavation it is impossible to say at what height above the roots the measurements were taken.

The Chauffeurs Band.

From Chambers's Journal.

Among the many miseries to which the beautiful country of France was subjected during the dreadful years of the great Revolution was that of brigandage. In the dark, heavy atmospheres of the cities murder, pillage, and famine were rife; in the pure air of the country, and in the frontiers, bloody warfare was carried on, and in places remote from the great centres of population there existed bands of brigands which spread terror among the peaceful inhabitants of the agricultural districts.

Of these bands, none were more remarkable than that known as the "Chauffeurs." It was thus called because the method used by these malefactors for torturing helpless farmers was that of placing the feet of their victims before a hot fire until they confessed where their money was hidden.

The whole band was brought to justice at Chartres, through the instrumentality of a small child, and the circumstances supplied that ancient town with the spectacle of a most extraordinary criminal prosecution, the accused numbering no less than 110 persons, who all appeared in the dock together.

It was in the midst of the revolution that these degraded ruffians were brought to justice. In order to have them all placed before the jury at the same time, a large church in the centre of the town was converted, for the time, into a courthouse, and each morning during the trial the culprits were taken from the prison and conveyed thither in a long procession, strongly guarded by mounted gendarmes and foot soldiers.

British Diplomatic Changes.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Right Hon. Edmund Monson, British Ambassador to Austria, has been appointed to succeed Lord Dufferin as Ambassador to France. Sir Horace Rumbold, at present British Minister to Holland, will succeed Sir Edmund Monson.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WALDORF—John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo.

—PLAZA—Judge W. J. Groo of Middletown, N. Y.

—GRAND UNION—J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y.

—MARLBOROUGH—Gen. E. W. Rucker of Alabama.

—MURRAY HILL—Mayor Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit.

—GILSEY—Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indianapolis.

—EVERETT—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field of Stockbridge, Mass.

—ALBEMARLE—Baron Meysenburg, German Consul at New-Orleans.

—HOFFMAN—Col. James S. Richardson of New-Orleans and Jerome Hill of St. Louis.

—HOLLAND—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania, William Henry Clifford of Maine, and L. G. Stevenson of Bloomington, Ill.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster of Washington, Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, ex-Gov. James S. Hogg of Texas, State Senator Hobart Krum, and ex-Congressman George West.

Aggie Kelly Again Arrested.

Policeman Carey, while standing at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street about 12 o'clock last night, heard a pistol shot from the direction of Seventh Avenue. Running in the direction about half a block, he found a woman talking with two men. As he approached, the woman backed up against a railing and dropped a revolver. The men ran away. The woman was taken to the station house, where she could give no satisfactory reason for her conduct. She gave her name as Jenny O'Connor of 603 Lexington Avenue. The police subsequently identified her as Aggie Kelly, who, with Sarah Miller, on June 1, during the police parade, was arrested for robbing John McClellan of Little Falls, N. Y. She was indicted, but was never tried.

Ex-Secretary Foster in Town.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Mr. Foster was one of the Peace Commissioners during the Chinese-Japanese war, and is a friend of Viceroy Li Hung Chang. It was said that his visit here was for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the Chinese statesman, who is expected to arrive in this city on the steamship St. Louis Aug. 28. Mr. Foster last evening, however, said, when asked the object of his visit, that it was purely of a private nature and had nothing whatever to do with Li Hung Chang's reception. All the details, he said, were being arranged by Gen. Ruger.

"GAIL HAMILTON" DEAD

MISS ABIGAIL DODGE HAS A SECOND PARALYTIC STROKE.

Her Career for Forty Years as a Writer on Various Subjects, Chiefly Political—Friendship for the Late James G. Blaine, Whose Cousin by Marriage She Was, and of Whose Household She Was a Member for Years.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, who became famous under the pen name of "Gail Hamilton," was, while sitting at the breakfast table Sunday morning, stricken with paralysis for a second time. She fell forward with her face on the table, and before her companions reached her she was unconscious. Physicians did what they could for her without result. She did not regain [illegible]ousness.

Miss Dodge died at 8:5[illegible]

She was born in Hamil[illegible] about 1830. She became an instruc[illegible]ical science in the Hartford (Conn.) [illegible] in 1851, and held that position [illegible] years.

She subsequently was a governess [illegible] family of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey of Washington, and became a contributor to his paper, The National Era. She was, in 1865-7, one of the editors of Our Young Folks, a magazine for children published in Boston. She resided much of the time in Washington after 1870, making her home with the Blaine family. An impression has existed that Miss Dodge was a blood relative of James G. Blaine. She was a cousin of Mrs. Blaine.

She first adopted the nom de plume of Gail Hamilton in 1862, and made it known throughout the country by reason of her witty and aggressive style. She published several volumes, consisting largely of selections from her contributions to prominent magazines.

Among her published works are "Country Living and Country Thinking," (Boston, 1862;) "Gala Days," (1863;) "A New Atmosphere" and "Stumbling Blocks," (1864;) "Skirmishes and Sketches," (1865;) "Red Letter Days in Applethorpe" and "Summer Rest," (1866;) "Wool Gathering," (1867;) "Woman's Wrongs, a Counter-Irritant," (1868;) "Battle of the Books," (New-York, 1870;) "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness," (1871;) "Little Folk Life," (1872;) "Child World," (1872-3;) "Twelve Miles from a Lemon," (1873;) "Nursery Noonings," (1874;) "Sermons to the Clergy" and "First Love Is Best," (1875;) "What Think Ye of Christ?" (1876;) "Our Common School System," (1880;) "Divine Guidance, Memorial of Allen W. Dodge," (1881,) and "The Insuppressible Book," (1885.)

She wrote in 1877 for a New-York newspaper a series of vigorous letters on civil service reform. Miss Dodge in the last few years had taken a prominent part in the effort to induce the British Government to release from prison Mrs. Maybrick, whose case has attracted much attention in this country and in Great Britain.

Miss Dodge was a woman of strong individuality, but her circle of friends was limited.

Miss Dodge spent the Winter of 1894-5 at her old home, Hamilton, Mass., working upon the life of James G. Blaine, which had occupied most of her time since the death of Mr. Blaine. She possessed all the personal papers referring to Mr. Blaine's private affairs and his business and personal correspondence as well.

Mrs. Blaine was careful to lend no assistance to others who desired to write the life of her husband, being at pains to see that Miss Dodge was in possession of everything helpful in connection with the work.

Miss Dodge went to Washington early in May, 1895, and soon after her arrival was taken ill. The fact of her illness was kept from her Washington friends for several days, at her own request, and those who were finally informed of her dangerous condition were requested not to spread the news.

It is said by persons acquainted with the Blaine family that Mr. Blaine relied upon the judgment of Miss Dodge and consulted her on matters in which he was interested. She was a natural politician, and was regarded by Mr. Blaine as an excellent judge of character. Some of those who disliked Mr. Blaine contended for a long time that Miss Dodge wrote his principal speeches and reviews for him, but this story long ago ceased to carry weight. Miss Dodge, while not handsome, had a remarkably intellectual face, which was set off by her pure white hair.

The Rev. J. B. Smith.

The Rev. J. B. Smith, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Troy, N. Y., died yesterday. He was prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Republican Party. At the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, at Mobile, Ala., last Spring, he was one of the leading candidates for the Bishopric.

Mr. Smith enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment when sixteen years of age, and after a short service was discharged for being under age. Later he joined the Twenty-seventh Regiment of United States colored troops, mustered at Delaware, Ohio, and participated in several battles of the civil war.

Mr. Smith served as a Chaplain of the Grand Army in the Department of New-York in 1887 and in 1888, and was the first colored man to offer prayer in the State Senate. He was active in securing the passage of the bill for civil rights in this State.

He was the editor and proprietor of The Echo, the organ of the colored men of the State, when it was published in Bath, N. Y., and later in Utica, Brooklyn, and New-York.

Mr. Smith was received by the Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in 1882, and since then had been pastor of churches in Kingston, Hudson, New-York, and Troy. In 1892 Mr. Smith was elected committeeman at large on the Republican State Committee.

Obituary Notes.

—Col. William B. Oliver, formerly a prominent citizen of Arkansas, and one of Gen. Grant's chief lieutenants at the siege of Vicksburg, died on Friday last at Ensenada, Lower California, where he had been living for several years. Through the courtesy of Gov. Sanginos, Col. Oliver's body was interred on Saturday afternoon with military honors.

—Celestine Tallon of Washington and Twelfth Streets, Hoboken, died at St. Mary's Hospital yesterday. He was prostrated by heat last Friday. He leaves a wife and three children. He was thirty-five years old, and was a brother of Father Walter Tallon, curate of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City.

—Jarvis Wanser, forty-four years old, a brother of Mayor Wanser, died yesterday at his home, 481 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City. He was prostrated by heat last Friday, but his case was not considered serious until Sunday night. He was not married.

What Bryan Means by Free Trade.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Bryan sets up to be a free trader, but he lends his aid to the silver miners to stop free trade in money. Men want good money for their crops and their wages. Bryan says we will force them to take bad money. We will not let any one choose what kind of money he shall be paid in. We will give the silver miners an act of legal tender so that they can force all workmen to take their bad money. What is bad money? A dollar that is worth a little over fifty cents and that no one will take who is not forced to. How can such money be made to serve its purpose? Only by its redemption at the United States Treasury in gold or good money.

PETER PORCUPINE.

BOSTON, Aug. 17, 1896.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Fire from an unknown origin destroyed a block of five stores, owned by Gilbert Woodruff and occupied by L. Goldman as a department store, in Rockford, Ill., Sunday. The total loss on the property and stocks will exceed $100,000. The amount of insurance is unknown.

—The chemical laboratory building at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., was destroyed by fire Sunday. It is supposed to have been struck by lightning. The building was three stories high above the basement, and contained five laboratories. It was one of the largest and best of its kind in the country, and was erected at a cost of $40,000. The fittings, apparatus, and supplies are estimated to have brought the entire value to $75,000.

—Fire destroyed the plant of the Green Bay (Mich.) Planing Mill Company Sunday. The loss is about $40,000, on which there is a partial insurance of about $20,000. Over 1,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards was burned.

During warm weather, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with Pond's Extract and water. It revives, invigorates, and freshens the face or person. Beware of Imitations.—Adv.

MAY RENOMINATE GOV. MORTON.

So Some Republicans Believe—Primaries to be Held To-night.

There is a general belief among certain Republicans in this city that the Saratoga Convention will renominate Gov. Morton and that he will accept. The primaries for the election of delegates to the convention will be held to-night.

The number of Platt delegates who will be elected will probably be larger than usual, although the anti-Platt men will make a determined fight in some of the assembly districts. The anti-Platt men should carry the First, Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts and possibly one or two others.

Not much has been heard of late of the scheme credited to John E. Milholland of holding separate primaries. The desire of the anti-Platt men for harmony on account of the Republican National ticket is apparently strong enough to prevent an old-time fight at to-night's primaries.

Third Oneida Delegates.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Republican conventions in the Third Oneida District to elect delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions were held at Taberg to-day. Four conventions were held—two each by the organization and anti-organization men. The anti-organization men broke up the district conventions by ejecting the Chairman and Secretaries from the platform, and then held a rump convention. [illegible] snapped through a motion to allow Jo[illegible] I. Sayles of Rome to nominate the [illegible]sional delegation, and a motion to [illegible]on the Congressional Convention. [illegible]ven of the sixty delegates re[illegible] the Congressional Convention and [illegible] credentials of the delegates instr[illegible] for the renomination of Congr[illegible]es S. Sherman. The organizati[illegible] to the State Convention are Fred [illegible] Dr. Nichols, R. H. Jones, T. J. [illegible] S. Millington, Edgar Hughes. Al[illegible]hn Donnafield, Andrew Dorn, Ge[illegible]ymond, Robert R. Pritchard, Willia[illegible] George Stuber.

Suffolk Cou[illegible]tes.

BABYLON, N. Y., Aug. [illegible] Suffolk County Second Assembly [illegible] Republican Convention, held here [illegible] following delegates were elected: [illegible] Convention—Assemblyman Carl S[illegible] C. Melville Smith, Josiah Robbins, [illegible] P. Louden; Alternates—John P. [illegible] Theron L. Smith, Capt. Hank Haff, Jeremiah Robbins. To the Judicial Convention—N. S. Ackerly, Livingston Smith, Arthur Neville, Dr. George A. Robinson; Alternates—Harry G. Clock, William G. Nicoll, Theron L. Smith, and Ansel B. Gildersleeve. The delegates to the State Convention are uninstructed, while those to the Judicial Convention will support the candidacy of Judge Garrett J. Garretson of Long Island City, for the Supreme Court.

EXTRA SESSION IN TENNESSEE.

The State in Immediate Need of More Revenue.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 14.—A proclamation from Gov. Turney, calling the Legislature to convene in extraordinary session on Sept. 7, came to the hands of the Secretary of State at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. Gov. Turney names two subjects in his call, namely: To pass an act to provide for the raising of more revenue, and to re-enact the Criminal Costs bill, which was declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional on account of a defect in the caption.

The condition of the State Treasury has been known for some time, and repeated statements have been made that there would be a deficit, but for some reason the authorities have been disposed to keep quiet until after the November election.

It is stated by those who profess to know that the Hon. R. L. Taylor recently learned of the condition of things, and that he simply read the riot act to the leaders. It is stated that he told them an extra session must be called and everything be fixed up before he came into office; that he didn't propose to begin his new term of office with an incubus of this kind hanging over him. In other words, he thought he would have enough burdens of his own to shoulder without carrying those of Gov. Turney's Administration.

It is said that the leaders of the Administration party did not want to agitate the matter until after the election for fear of the effect it might have on the people, but Mr. Taylor could not stand this, and didn't propose to allow the blame for an extra session to rest upon him, and so the call was made.

Just what the deficit is likely to be could not be ascertained, and it is not likely that it will be known, though it is understood that Treasurer Craig has become very weary trying to cover up the genuine condition of things.

Where Russians Once Traded.

From Chambers's Journal.

But whence the name of "The Baltic"? Like "Lloyd's," it is derived from the name of a coffee house close at hand in Threadneedle Street, which flourished in the seventeenth century. Being frequented originally by Russian merchants chiefly engaged in the Baltic trade, the name of this coffee house was sufficiently appropriate. The Russian merchants were followed by Greeks, always keen traders in grain. The business aspect of the Baltic Coffee House as a place of resort for merchants assumed in course of time proportions which far outweighed its social importance, and it became necessary for its frequenters to cast about for a meeting place which should afford them the necessary facilities for the further development of their rapidly expanding commercial relations with one another. The historic South Sea House, then untenanted—the headquarters of the huge national gamble with which its name is associated—was fixed upon, and in the year 1857 "The Baltic," as it is now known, first saw the light.

South Sea House is the property of the Baltic Company, Limited, who receive a rental of £8,000 a year from the Baltic Committee, a body of leading men elected annually by the members of the room to manage their affairs for them. The company is in a very flourishing condition, its £100 shares being worth about £700—as may well be the case in view of the annual dividend of 30 per cent. which they yield.

Gentlemen Called to the Bar.

From Chambers's Journal.

The Law List for this year discloses the fact that there are over 8,000 gentlemen now living who have been "called to the Bar." Of these, 228 are Queen's Counsel, the rest being ordinary barristers, known variously as "juniors" or "stuffgownsmen." The Queen's Counsel wears a silk gown, somewhat plainly made, with a broad and deep collar. Hence the saying that so-and-so "has taken silk." The junior is distinguished by a gown which, though it is made of a less expensive material, is much more elaborately finished—reminding one of the old-time smock frock.

Of late years, the proportion of foreigners appearing in the list has considerably increased, gentlemen bearing the most unpronounceable names (one rejoicing in a string of seven such,) and hailing from India, Persia, Egypt, and other parts of Asia and Africa, figuring to about 8 per cent. Most of these, after being called return to their native country—for its lasting good, we may reasonably hope.

The number of barristers available for actual work is greatly reduced when we excise those whose practical acquaintance with the bar ended on their being called. These represent probably one-half of the gross total. Various are the reasons which lead gentlemen to study for the bar, without any intention of gaining a livelihood by practicing at it; the two most salient being—(1) to thereby fit themselves for Government and other appointments at home or abroad; (2) the desire to advance their social position.

COMING EVENTS.

—Reception to Kings County delegates to the Republican State Convention at the home of Park Commissioner Woodruff, Eighth Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn, this evening.

—Meeting Executive Committee of Democratic Party in Kings County at Montague Street headquarters this evening.

—Hoboken Turtle Club, breakfast, 8 A. M., and dinner at 4 P. M., Thursday, at King's Bridge Hotel.

—Picnic of Court Maid Marian, No. 7, F. of A., Lion Park, 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, Sept. 1.

—Music at 8 o'clock this evening in Mount Morris and Paradise Park.

DECISION AGAINST SINGLE TAXERS.

Imprisonment in Dover Not Clearly Unconstitutional.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 17.—Judge Wales, in the United States Court, this morning, gave decision in the cases of the Single Tax speakers in Dover jail. He decided that the Dover Justice of the Peace had authority to try and to remand James Haggerty, the appellant, to jail for violating a town ordinance by speaking on the street. The decision applies to all the other Single Tax prisoners in jail.

Judge Wales gave a carefully prepared decision of about 3,000 words. The salient point follows:

> When a law is assailed on the ground of unconstitutionality the objection must be made so clear that the Court cannot hesitate, however reluctant to take the responsibility, to declare it void, but if it be at all doubtful and uncertain whether the statute, when fairly construed and executed, comes within the constitutional inhibition, no Court or Judge should presume to attempt to undo the work of the Legislature.
>
> It is sufficient for me to say that I am by no means convinced that Section 17 of the Dover charter, in its operation, has deprived the petitioner of his liberty "without due process of law." This disposition of his case does not leave the petitioner without any other remedy. The courts of the State are open to him. By applying for a writ of certiorari, which will immediately operate as a supersedeas of the commitment under which he is now held, he will be discharged from custody, and can have the proceedings before the Aldermen of Dover reviewed by the Superior Court of Delaware.

Judge Wales said it was not his province to pass upon the evidence adduced before the Aldermen, but simply whether the Magistrate had authority and jurisdiction to act; his decision was therefore that the Aldermen had power to act. The petition was therefore refused and Haggerty remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

How to Get Rid of Bores.

From Longman's Magazine.

Quite small men occasionally find it necessary to expedite the departure of a bore; and it is both interesting and helpful to be told how big men do so. Dr. Holmes kept on hand a little pile of autograph extracts from his writings, and when the visitor had reached the extreme limit of a call, yet seemed unaware of the fact, would kindly hand him one of these extracts, courteously asking him to take it as a keepsake. "They can't stop after that, however tough," he said. "I call the extract my [illegible]bricant; it greases the way to send them [illegible]

[illegible]ow a humble Scotch parson who, in [illegible] case, arises and says: "But I must [illegible] you any longer." Bishop Harvey [illegible] Carlisle told me how an ex[illegible]ent man in the Anglican hierar[illegible] do. Getting upon his feet and [illegible]ly taking the visitor's hand in both o[illegible]he said, in a tremulous voice: "And m[illegible] you go away?" Then the Bishop of Carlisle (it was at Bishop Wordsworth's table) arose, warmly grasped my right hand, and went through the entire proceeding with a saddened face. I could not but say that had the great man so addressed my lowly self, I should have hastened to reply: "I was just going; but as you seem so anxious I should stay with you, I can wait a little longer." The sentimental expression passed from Bishop Goodwin's strong face; and he rejoined with firmness: "You couldn't say that if you saw the way in which the Exarch did it all." And I am entirely convinced the Bishop was right. Some men can carry a thing off, others cannot.

Resigns Because His Wife Left Him.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 17.—The Rev. Joseph S. Van Dyck, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Cranbury, whose wife left him a week ago, did not preach yesterday, and has resigned as pastor. He is much depressed because of his wife's action, and has the sympathy of his congregation. He has been pastor of the church for twenty-seven years. Mr. Van Dyck's son preached in his father's stead yesterday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

Chiefly from neglect, we grow prematurely gray and bald. Get back your youthful hair and good looks with Parker's Hair Balsam.

Collars. KELETA. E. & W. MADAWASKA. Collars. ONEONTA.

DIED.

BEARDSLEY.—In Utica, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 10, 1896, Louise Howland Adams, wife of Arthur M. Beardsley, of Utica, N. Y.

CONOVER.—Suddenly, at Bay Shore, L. I., Aug. 15, Daniel Denice Conover, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Saxons Avenue, Bay Shore, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, the 18th inst. Train leaves Long Island City 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Bay Shore 4:40 P. M.

PEARSON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 15, 1896, James Francis Pearson, aged 60 years.

Funeral services at the Church of Heavenly Rest, Clinton Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 11:45 A. M. Carriages will be at the Clinton Av. Station to meet the 10 o'clock train from New-York. Interment at Greenwood.

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SECOND VOLKSFEST DAY

IMMENSE CROWD AT THE PLATT-DEUTSCHE CELEBRATION.

Visiting Societies from New-Jersey and New-York Throng the Union Hill Schuetzen Park—The Trenton Delegation the First to Arrive, Followed in Short Order by the Elizabeth Organization and Over One Hundred Others.

"Reception Day" at the Plattdütsche Volksfest was a rare success. Seldom has the Union Hill (N. J.) Schuetzen Park contained such a large assemblage of German societies as yesterday. Very few of the organizations invited were not represented, and most of them were present in large numbers, and marched into the grounds headed by their individual bands.

To the different societies were apportioned special quarters in the park; at each of these merriment was the sole aim.

Around the tables sat men, women, and children enjoying the delightful weather—and a more perfect day for outdoor amusement one could scarcely have wished for. The societies spent all the afternoon and evening in fraternizing, and the bands and dispensers of beverages were kept exceedingly busy.

The general spectators were amused by the abundant entertainments furnished by performers on the stages, on high wire, on the trapezes, on the lagoon, and by all manner of customary side-show attractions. The Midway Plaisance, the Streets of Cairo, a Persian Theatre, a dog circus, a Wild West Show, and living pictures gave continuous performances to large audiences.

It was a good-natured crowd. No one interfered with his neighbor's style of amusement, and the large corps of police and detectives on hand had nothing to occupy their attention officially. Not an arrest, not even a disturbance, occurred; and this, too, with an attendance of over 20,000, comprising all classes of people from New-York and New-Jersey.

Over 50,000 adults passed the gates Sunday and yesterday, and not an unpleasant feature occurred in these two days. The consumption of beverages was enormous, yet there was not a single intoxicated person to be found.

The visiting societies began to make their appearance shortly after noon. The first to enter the park was the Norddeutscher Unterstützungs-Verein of Trenton, N. J., which marched behind a Trenton band. There were fifty men and twenty women in the party. The next society to arrive was the Plattdütscher Verein of Elizabeth, N. J. It also brought a band with it, and had forty men and thirty women in line. They were followed in rapid succession by over 100 visiting organizations.

Appended is the complete list of societies present:

K. U. V. Norddeutscher Bund No. 1, Porgelunen Club, Union Hill; Amt Rotenburger Club, Amt Hagener Club, New-York Schuetzen Corps, Mannergesangverein Lyra, Amt Bremervorder Verein, Gehrder Freundschafts Bund, New-York Central Schuetzen Corps, Club Vegesack, Amt Achim Club, New-York Confectioners' Guard, Westphalischer K. U. Verein No. 1, Langwedeler Verein, Stoteler Gesellschaft, Beverstedter Plattduetsche Club, Jersey City Grocers' Association, Hadler Club, Brinkumer Guard, Weser Bund, Bloomingdale Gardeners' Horse Troop, Palisade Company No. 5, Amt Blumenthaler Club, North River K. U. Verein No. 1, Teutonia Club, Hoboken Schuetzen Corps, Korbmacher K. U. Verein, New-York City Schuetzen Corps, Lamstedter Club, Norddeutscher Verein, United Confectioners' Guard, Vereinigte Deutsche Brueder, Verein Unter Uns, Wagenfelder Gesellschaft, Ottersberger Verein, Cuxhavener Club, Amt Osterholtzer K. U. Verein, Fritz Reuter Lyra, Bremer Verein, Fritz Reuter Company No. 5, Amt Hagener Verein, Amt Otterndorfer Society, Zevener Club, Hoyaer Brueder Gesellschaft, Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps, Seisinger Plattdeutsche Club, Land Kehdinger Verein, Weyher Freundschafts Bund, Geestendorfer Club, Amt Vosderer Club, Hansa Company No. 15, D. 3.77, Schuetzen Gesellschaft; Land Wurster Club, ear, archer Club of New-York, Ritterbrueder [illegible]dschafts Bund, Amt Lillienthaler Verein, Loxstedter K. U. Verein, Verein Buer, Amt Jorker Club, Blenker Company No. 29, Oldenburger Verein, Kreis Wittlager Verein, Nartumer Verein, Schleswig-Holsteinischer Gesang Verein, Hoboken; Deutscher Arbeiter K. U. Verein, Hoboken; Menslager Verein, Erster Plattdeutscher Club, Jersey City; Scharmbecker Verein, Wanna Verein, Amt Thedinghausener Club, Kreis Stolzenauer Verein, Amt Syker Verein, Lueneburger Heide Club, Tonnuchelskopp, Monroe Company No. 43, Hoboken; Bremerhavener Club, Gesang Verein Unter Uns, Morrisania Plattduetsche Club, Kreis Pinneberger Verein, Ostfriesen Verein, Plattduetsche Verein von Richmond County, Stapleton, S. I.; Fehmarnscher Verein, United Tea and Grocery Clerks of New-York, Casper Club, New-York Plattduetsche Schuetzen Corps, Lamstedter Society, K. U. Verein Eintracht, Hoboken, N. J.; Lutzow Company No. 3, N. J. E. G., Jersey City, N. J.; Hoboken City Schuetzen Corps, Oldenburger Verein, Hoboken; Wilstedter Fortbildungs Verein Buecker Brueder Bund, Plattduetscher Verein von Elizabeth, N. J.; Norddeutscher Unterstuetzungs Verein, Trenton, N. J.; Amt Ostener Club, Bremer Verein, Hoboken, N. J.; Hoboken Company No. 11, Schleswig-Holsteinischer Verein, Hoboken; Plattduetsche Verein, Guttenberg, N. J.; Elm Club, and Intschede Verein.

The greeting extended the societies was of a most cordial order, and the officers and committees spared no efforts to make the guests comfortable. They were welcomed officially at 6 o'clock P. M., when addresses were delivered by President Kuhlmann and others.

A platform had been erected in the centre of the meadow for the purpose, and around this the visiting societies were grouped, with their flags and banners flying. The platform was occupied by the following officers of the Plattdütsch Volksfest Vereen:

President—Ernst Kuhlmann; First Vice President—August Ewig; Second Vice President—[illegible] Friedhoff; Recording Secretary—Conrad [illegible]; Corresponding Secretary—Bernhard Meyer; Financial Secretary—John T. Munder; Custodian—John F. Bohwinkel; Honorary Presidents—Hermann H. Hinslage, George Landwehr, John C. Hase, Adolph Schweltmueller, John Riefe, and William F. Greb.

The gold watch, which is given daily to the holder of the ticket from a sackful distributed from the high wire by Mr. Gregan as a finale to his performance, was yesterday captured by Mrs. Louise Stierle of 340 Third Street, Jersey City. Shortly after the watch was presented to her by President Kuhlmann, the popular executive was himself the subject of an agreeable surprise.

The Mutual Sick Benefit Society of the Norddeutscher Bund, No. 1, of which also he is President, presented him with a handsome gold medal, bearing a silver oak tree on the obverse side and an appropriate inscription on the reverse side.

To-day is designated as family day, and all of the regular features will be in full order, and in addition there will be a North German peasants' wedding festival at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, while at night a pyrotechnic picture of the Fritz Reuter Home will be presented.

A Poet's Wit.

From Temple Bar.

Prior was made Secretary of the English Embassy to the Congress at The Hague. His quick parts, his industry, his politeness, and his perfect knowledge of the French language marked him out for diplomatic employment. He was a man of the world with the Horatian bonhommie and the Horatian capacity for enjoyment. At The Hague, as throughout life, he took care, he tells us—

With labor assiduous due pleasure to mix
And in one day atone for the business of six;
In a little Dutch chaise on a Saturday night,
On my left hand my Horace, a nymph on my right.

A very characteristic picture of the poet. He was frankly epicurean:

'Tis the mistress, the friend, and the bottle, old boy,
Which create all the pleasure poor mortals enjoy.

—but his epicureanism, like that of the Roman poet, is so genial and so graceful that it never jars upon us.

Prior's gayety and wit were just suited to the French character, and made him highly popular at the French Court, where he went as English plenipotentiary, and where he lived in considerable splendor. Louis writes: "I am impatiently expecting Mr. Prior, who is very agreeable to me." One bon mot of his is worth recording. He was being shown the celebrated pictures in which Le Brun has ostentatiously represented on the ceiling of the gallery of Versailles the exploits of Louis, and was asked whether Kensington Palace could boast such decorations. "No, Sir," he replied; "the memorials of my master's actions are to be seen everywhere but in his own palace."

Not Surprised.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mr. Whiffle (reading)—The Empress of Austria suffers from insomnia.

Mrs. Whiffle (meditatively)—Well, no wonder. I'm sure if I was an Empress I'd be so proud that I couldn't sleep a wink.

REV. M. H. THROOP'S COMPLAINTS.

Wants His Salary and the Parish Held to Its Agreement.

The Rev. Montgomery H. Throop, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City, yesterday made an extended statement regarding the suit he has brought against the Vestrymen of his church.

"I have begun this suit," said he, "in no ill will. When I became rector of St. Matthew's I found that thirty-two persons had claims against the church. The amount of their claims was about $2,000. I assumed the rectorship upon an agreement that in the matter of all moneys that might become due me I should be considered a preferred creditor. I found this agreement was being disregarded and I have brought suit for $568.35, which includes all arrearages of salary to Aug. 1.

"So far as the matter of the $20,000 is concerned, there is no lawsuit about that. This matter is not before the civil court, but before an ecclesiastical tribunal. I desire to have the parish moved, and if this is not done, to have my connection with it severed. This sum is for non-fulfillment of contract, and if it is awarded to me I shall at once return it to the church. I merely desire to establish a precedent that a parish is bound to live up to its agreement. Bishop Starkey and the Standing Committee of the Diocese as a Council of Advisers will hear the case.

"The locality in which St. Matthew's Church is placed is one from which the English-speaking people are rapidly moving away. More than 148 families have moved during my rectorship of three years, and there is now only a handful of people left. The neighborhood is now occupied by Poles and Scandinavians principally, and a few Germans.

"I regard the maintaining of the church in that locality as senseless, stupid, and sinful, because it is a willful waste of consecrated money. The church has a seating capacity of 700, but on Sunday there were only fourteen persons present. The Sunday previous there were only ten."

A man familiar with the history of St. Matthew's Church, and formerly connected with it, was talked with last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"St. Matthew's Church," said he, "was formerly one of the richest in Jersey City. When founded by Dr. Barry it embraced the wealth and fashion of the city. In later years it embraced among its members the Randolph families and Gov. Abbett. Now they are all gone, rich and poor alike, or nearly all, and what Dr. Throop says about the small congregation over which he presides is true.

"But I do not think Dr. Throop's effort to have the church moved will succeed. Others tried that and failed before the church was practically abandoned.

"The trouble is that the parish does not own the property. The land on which the edifice stands was given to the parish early in the century by the Associates of New-Jersey, upon the express condition that whenever it should cease to be used as a church it should revert to the Associates or their heirs. These Associates were Anthony Dey, Theodore Varick, and one other whose name I do not recall.

"An arrangement might be effected with their heirs, by which the property could be sold for the benefit of the parish, to build a new church elsewhere, but it has not been done yet. And that is why St. Matthew's Church still remains where it is. If it could have been sold it would have been sold, and a new St. Matthew's Church built on the Heights long ago when the old congregation split off and affiliated with St. John's Church on the Heights."

FAMOUS FROM ITS LITIGATION.

The Canty Block in New-Rochelle Sold Under Foreclosure.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Canty Block, at the corner of Huguenot Street and what is known as the Mechanic Street Extension, southeast of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway Station, was sold to-day, in foreclosure proceedings, by Arthur L. Clark, for $3,310, to the New-Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company. The buyers also assume a second mortgage on the property for $7,000, making the total price $10,310.

The property has become locally famous through the long litigation in which it has been involved.

Land for the Mechanic Street Extension, which gives a direct way to the railway station on the east-bound tracks, from Huguenot Street, was given to the village by the late George J. Penfield. The deed of gift said a road should be put through parallel to Mechanic Street. This was supposed to mean parallel to the line of Mechanic Street extended. James P. Canty, at any rate, so interpreted the deed, and built a brick block on what would be the street line, according to his reading of the document. Mr. Penfield alleged he never meant that the street should take the direction given it by Mr. Canty's interpretation, but that he meant it should be at right angles to Huguenot Street. The village remained passive in the matter while Mr. Canty and Mr. Penfield fought the question in the courts. The case was decided once in favor of Mr. Penfield, but it was appealed by Mr. Canty, and a final decision has not been reached.

Mr. Penfield last Spring erected some wooden buildings below Mr. Canty's property and on the opposite side of the road, according to the street line that he claimed was the proper one. A very grotesque street was produced. It looks as if there were buildings at each end, extending to the middle of the road.

MAY CALL HERSELF A COUNTESS.

Pauline Bradshaw's Alleged Legacy from Her Russian Husband.

Pauline Bradshaw, who says that she is an actress and has appeared in comic opera and serpentine dances in this city and Chicago, declares that she has been left 50,000 rubles by a Russian who, impressed by her stage charms, induced her to marry him, but who on the second day of the honeymoon deserted her, taking with him her money and jewels.

She was appearing in Chicago at the time of the marriage, according to a lawyer retained to secure the legacy, and the Russian said he was Count Vladimir Rostowski. The marriage was kept a secret, the lawyer said, and nothing more was heard of the "Count" till recently, when the actress, then living at 250 West Thirty-sixth Street, this city, received a letter by way of Chicago and other places where she had lived. It was from a Russian notary, and informed her of the bequest. The testator's name was given, not as a Count, but as Paul Sadowski. He was said to have made a fortune in South Africa, and on his return to Russia last year he reformed his ways and professed religion. He died in March and in a codicil to his will bequeathed the 50,000 rubles to the actress because of a great wrong done her.

Miss Bradshaw's lawyer says he has sent one of his clerks to Russia to get the money.

The actress says she will leave the stage if the bequest is forthcoming and will call herself Countess de Rostowski. Her real name, according to the lawyer, is Livingston.

Sudden Death of James Cheatham.

James Cheetham of 254 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was taken sick suddenly yesterday afternoon in the building at 63 Wall Street, and he died before an ambulance surgeon arrived. The cause of death was heart disease. Mr. Cheetham was born in Tarrytown sixty-five years ago. For twenty-five years he was chief collector for The Evening Post and its job printing office. He became trade solicitor and special canvasser for E. L. Hamilton & Co. of 12 Barclay Street, book and job printers, several years ago, and held that position when he died.

Typhoid Germs in Old Wells.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 17.—About thirty cases of typhoid fever are in the city at present, all of them of a mild character. The recent warm spell is supposed to be responsible. The weather was so warm that the city water was too warm to drink without icing, and many who could not afford ice had recourse to old wells for cool water. This water is thought to have caused all the cases. Twelve of the cases are being treated in the hospital. A determined effort will be made immediately to have all these old wells permanently closed.

1820. RUPTURE CURED. 1896.
ONLY GENUINE DR. MARSH' TRUSS.
NO BRANCHES. SAME OFFICES 40 YEARS.
SEYMOUR MARSH, 2 VESEY ST.

NEWPORT'S CASINO DANCE

MODERATELY ATTENDED, BUT MANY HANDSOME TOILETS.

Maggie Cline Makes Her First Appearance in the Ranks of Society—She Sings at Mrs. Calvin S. Brice's Reception, and Is Warmly Welcomed—A Large Number of Arrivals at the Cottages Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The Casino dance to-night was only moderately attended, owing to some counter-attractions at the cottages. The gowns, though, were unusually handsome.

Mrs. John Davis of Washington was richly attired in black silk, with white chiffon puffed sleeves. She wore a score or more of valuable jeweled pins, including several clusters of turquois and diamonds.

Mrs. William F. Burden's dress was mauve silk trimmed with chiffon of the same color and turquois blue ribbon bows.

Among the others present were Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, H. R. Taylor, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. Henry Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Miss Gammell, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Miss Starr, Franklin Bartlett, Miss Florence Bartlett, Milton Barger, Miss Barger, P. d'Epinay, Mlle. Marie d'Epinay, Major H. R. O. Cross, R. A.; Mrs. Cross, Miss Edith Blight, S. Horatio Whitwell, Miss Whitwell, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Miss Virginia Fair, Thomas McCaleb, C. Raoul Duval, J. C. O'Conor, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, W. F. Burden, W. Harold Brown, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Bradhurst, Harry Lehr, Samuel R. Honey, Richard Peters, T. Sanford Beaty, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Capt. H. C. Taylor, United States Navy; Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Walter K. Brice, Miss Kate Brice, Commander Richardson Clover, United States Navy; Mrs. Clover, W. S. Andrews, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Julia Grant, J. D. R. Baldwin, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Miss King, Miss Evelyn Burden, Craig Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss Maude Hall.

Maggie Cline appeared here in a new rôle to-day—that of a drawing-room singer. Mrs. Brice, the wife of Senator Calvin S. Brice, brought her forward, and, announcing that she would sing at her reception, nearly everybody went over to Beaulieu. It was a novel entertainment for society, and Mrs. Brice was warmly congratulated upon its success. Miss Cline stood in the drawing room of the Waldorf Astor villa and sang "Arrah, Go On," "Throw Him Down, McCloskey," "How Dean Played for the Oysters," and "Still His Whiskers Grew." She was in fine voice and many a pair of gloves was split in applauding her.

Among those present were the Misses Blight, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Count Hadik, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Miss Cushing, Mrs. William A. Duer, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Duer, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Atherton Blight, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Julia Grant, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honoré Palmer, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Judge and Mrs. J. C. Gray, Miss Bradhurst, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. David King, Miss King, Hugh O'Beirne, E. Sanford Beatty, Count and Countess Orlowski, Center Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Thomas F. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, George P. Messervy, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, I. T. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Count Sierstorpff, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Miss Baldwin, J. D. R. Baldwin, Miss C. O. Jones, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Maude Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Willing, and Miss Willing.

Mrs. E. T. Gerry gave a luncheon and sailing party on the Electra to-day that was a very charming affair. Her guests were Lloyd Warren, J. D. R. Baldwin, Miss Edith Blight, Miss Morgan, Herbert D. Robbins, Worthington Whitehouse, Craig Wadsworth, Miss Baldwin, Count Sierstorpff, Miss Cottenet, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, George Griswold second, and Miss Minnie Bishop, in whose honor the function was given. The Misses Gerry aided their mother in receiving at the companion way of the yacht.

Mrs. Stanley Mortimer and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing also entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Astor had the second of her series of dinners this evening, with a charming decoration of American Beauty roses.

Mrs. George Hoffman and James V. Parker also entertained at dinner this evening.

There were many arrivals at the cottages this evening, including, from New-York, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, to visit Mrs. Ogden Mills; Dr. Morris J. Asch, to visit Daniel B. Fearing; Charles L. Safford, to visit Dr. Clement Cleveland; Charles E. Moran, to visit Theodore T. Moran; Mrs. Joseph Bishop, to visit Heber R. Bishop, and Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane.

Dr. and Mrs. William Appleton are over from New-London to visit Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest; Mr. and Mrs. John Mayer of Mahwah, N. J., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer; Miss Sarah Thompson arrived from Bar Harbor to-night to visit Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs.

Among the other arrivals to-day are William Ambertson, Thomas Rogers, Alfred J. Walker, Benjamin Kerr, Mrs. H. K. Whitner, S. P. Duggan, Mrs. C. B. Masters, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Read, Jr., Louis J. Grant, W. Cameron Grant, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Bryon W. Greene, Jr., Miss Jennie P. Hebert, Miss Bessie Hebert of New-York; Josiah Quincy, Mrs. Charles A. Dean, Miss Eleanor Dean, of Boston; R. V. Mathews, Judge and Mrs. William B. Green of Brooklyn, W. H. Beard, Edwin S. Cramp, Mrs. W. W. Keefer, Miss Dorothy Cramp, of Philadelphia; Thomas De Ford, Dr. George Reuling, Dr. Robert Reuling, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Felt and F. B. Pitcher of Watertown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tyler and John Downes of Quincy, Mass.; Edward Lyman of East Orange, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Raymond and Michael Raymond of Princeton; W. A. Bethel of West Point, S. R. Neel, C. B. Neel, Mr. and Mrs. Mark A. Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Horne, of Chicago; Mrs. C. C. Walden of Savannah, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Griggs and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Nash of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt went to New-York to-day on the Conqueror.

The Casino, where the annual tournament of the National Lawn Tennis Association is to open to-morrow, had its busiest time of the season to-day. Among those registered there were Delancey Lester, Charles M. Pope, H. D. Cleveland, C. D. Cleveland, Frederick Winthrop, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Miss Florence Lauterbach, Dr. Morris J. Asch, Mrs. Charles Nelson Dodge, Miss Mary J. McCoy, Edwin P. Fischer, Louis J. Grant, W. Cameron Grant, J. Parmley Parét, Henry R. Taylor, of New-York; John Crosby Neely, S. R. Neel, C. B. Neel, L. H. Turner, of Chicago; W. Willis Reese, of Newburg; F. B. Stevens, Jr., of Hoboken; Joseph R. Carpenter, Jr., William Jordan, Erving Stille of Philadelphia, H. E. Avery of Detroit, Mrs. Charles A. Dean, Miss Eleanor H. Dean, M. Penrose Hallowell, Dr. William Appleton, Charles T. Safford, of Boston; Ronald McCleary of the British Legation.

Moses Taylor has selected for the ushers for his wedding with Miss Bishop Wednesday, Harold P. Whitney, F. C. Bishop, Frank T. Polk, R. L. Cottenet, Frederick Winthrop, and Columbus C. Baldwin. His brother, Henry R. Taylor, is to be the best man.

Among those arriving at Jamestown today were Ralph Graham Wilson of Germantown, H. B. Baker of Princeton, Walter H. Thomas, H. K. Cartwright, Jr., Erving Stille of Philadelphia, Carlo Girard of Italy, and Dr. T. W. Richards, United States Navy.

Freight Discrimination Charged.

GROVE CITY, Penn., Aug. 17.—Suit was entered to-day by J. A. Martin, Trustee of the Enterprise Coal Company, against the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad, charging violations of the Inter-State commerce law. Alleged discrimination in freight rates favorable to other Mercer County coal companies is the foundation for the suit. United States officials have canvassed the situation, and state that they have a good case.

Retreat Opened at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The first retreat for the clergy of the archdiocese was opened this morning by the newly dedicated Royal Seminary of New-York on Valentine's Hill. The Archbishop presided. This retreat will close Saturday, and a second retreat will be begun on Aug. 24. It also will be conducted by a Jesuit Father. Bishop Farley will preside at it. It will end Aug. 29.

A. P. A. COLLECTORS ARRESTED.

Oscar J. Taylor and George Schneider Charged with Swindling.

Oscar J. Taylor, who said he was twenty-eight years old, but refused to give any other information concerning himself, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday charged with being a swindler. Later George Schneider, thirty-nine years old, was arrested as his accomplice. He was equally reticent.

The men are ostensibly collectors for the A. P. A. They were supplied with circulars and books of the association in which were entered the names of a number of persons who had subscribed small amounts.

Schneider was in West Hoboken recently. He had a record of the organization of Hoboken Council, No. 67, of the A. P. A. by the Rev. A. K. Duff, G. T. Richardson, a painter, and himself. The record gave a list of the members, and the following oath they had taken:

> I do hereby declare that I am a firm believer in the Deity. I am not a member of the Roman Catholic Church, nor have I any sympathy with Roman Catholicism; that in my opinion no Roman Catholic should be allowed any part or parcel in the control of or occupy any position in our public schools. On the contrary, I realize that the institutions of our country are in danger from machinations of the Roman Catholic Church. I believe that only by the removal of Roman Catholics from offices of public trust can justice and right, true American sentiment be fully subserved, and that by concerted and combined efforts of the lovers of American liberty only can such results be consummated.
>
> I pledge myself to defend the Government of the United States and of the State in which I reside against invasion, disorder, treason, rebellion, either by ecclesiastical, local, or foreign foe; against the usurpation for temporal or spiritual power whereby men become slaves to party or the Roman Catholic Church, and to all of which I am willing and hereby bind myself by a vow sacred and inviolate.

Among the subscribers to The American Citizen, an A. P. A. newspaper, on Schneider's list, are the Rev. E. A. Meury, the Rev. R. A. Hafers, the Rev. H. T. Beattie, the Rev. Messrs. Lewis, Lane, Schoppe, and Justin, and Dr. Schlem.

They will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-day, and the persons whose names are inscribed in the prisoners' books will be cited to appear and tell what they know of the men.

Taylor has been recognized by a West Hoboken policeman as a man who lived at 416 Ann Street, in that town, when the associates of Brockway, the counterfeiter, were arrested there. Taylor was not taken into custody then, and it was said he was to have been used as a witness against Brockway and Mrs. Smith. He was never called, however.

UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION.

Close of the Conference of Commissioners for Promoting It.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—The State Board of Commissioners for Promoting Uniformity of Legislation in the United States concluded its sixth annual conference to-night. The chief work this year was the reviewing of a draft of a general act on negotiable instruments compiled by J. J. Crawford of New-York City.

This new draft, if enacted in the several State Legislatures, will, it is contended, be a very valuable work to the entire commercial world, as it will enable laymen to get at principles of commercial law on bills and notes where it is now impossible to do so. The draft is taken mostly from a similar English act which has been very successful. The new code will undoubtedly be adopted by the conference with only a few changes. The work of reviewing the draft has taken two days and was only concluded to-night.

This afternoon Col. Haskins of Boston, President of the Boston Board of Trade and representing the Committee on Uniform Legislation of the National Board of Trade, was present and addressed the conference on the necessity of having uniform tax on trade corporations. He offered resolutions embodying his views, which were adopted. No other work will be attempted by the conference during the ensuing year, as the proposed law is so important that all the energies of the members will be devoted to it. The new officers selected include President Lyman D Brewster of Danbury, Conn., and Vice President Peter W. Melchim of Savannah. There was no change made in the offices of Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

SEVENTEEN SHOES ALL UNMATED.

How They Came into the Possession of Young William Muskat.

William Muskat, a fourteen-year-old errand boy, employed by a downtown store, and living at 107 Avenue C, had a package to deliver in Union Square on his way home last evening.

While on his way up town he was accosted at Broadway and Spring Street by a stranger who carried a bundle.

"My boy, would you like to make a quarter by leaving this bundle at the Broadway Central Hotel?"

William said he wouldn't mind.

"Very well, just ask for Mr. Charles. Now, trot along."

As William started to "trot" the man called him back.

"You just leave your bundle with me as security, my young man."

"Not much," said William.

"Oh, well, then, run along, I'll wait for you," said the stranger.

William did not find Mr. Charles at the hotel, and when he returned to the spot where he had left the stranger, he was gone.

The boy took the bundle home with him, and, on his father's advice, took it later to the Mercer Street Police Station. On examination it was found to contain seventeen single shoe samples, no two of which were alike.

William said the man was short and stout, had gray hair and beard, and wore a black suit, with a frock coat.

MATRIMONIAL AGENT ARRESTED.

Harry Kimball Is Said to Have Married Many of His Clients.

Brooklyn detectives and a Deputy United States Marshal yesterday arrested Harry Kimball, alias Cavelle, forty-two years old, of 98 Henry Street, on a charge of having used the United States mails for swindling purposes. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Benedict, who committed him to jail to await examination on Wednesday.

Kimball established a matrimonial agency in Chicago some time ago, and advertised that he would furnish husbands or wives for his clients. He was arrested for swindling, and was held in $1,500 bail, which was furnished by James G. Neal. When Kimball should have appeared for trial he failed to do so, and Neal was arrested for furnishing straw bail. Neal is now serving a sentence of two years in Joliet Prison.

Kimball went abroad. He recently returned to this country and went to live at 98 Henry Street, Brooklyn. He was arrested yesterday as he was leaving the house accompanied by a handsome woman whom he said was his wife.

It is said he married a number of the women who applied to him for husbands, and the police say he has wives in different parts of the country.

Miss Schmidt of Cincinnati was one of the women he promised to marry. It is charged that he secured money from her under promise of marriage. He will be sent to Cincinnati to be tried on this charge before being tried on the more serious charges.

Burned by His Kilts Taking Fire.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 17.—Charles Webster, five years old, son of Stephen Webster of Eleventh Avenue, was badly burned this afternoon. He was playing with matches and set his kilt on fire. He started to run home and was seen by Edward Gleason. Gleason took off his coat and chased the boy. He caught Charles just as he entered his parents' yard, and at the same moment Mrs. Webster met the child and began to tear the burning clothing from him. Gleason threw the coat about the boy and then rolled him in the grass in the yard. The fire was extinguished. The boy was burned about the waist and on the left arm. His left cheek was also burned, but not badly. Gleason and the mother had their hands slightly burned.

District Attorney Watts Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The President has accepted the resignation of United States District Attorney Watts of West Virginia, who has been nominated for Governor of his State by the Democrats on a silver platform.

DESKS AND OFFICE
FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY MANUFACTURED BY T. G. SELLEW, 111 FULTON ST.

NEW-YORKERS HIT WELL

WASHINGTON'S TEAM EASILY DEFEATED AT THE POLO GROUNDS.

German Pitched for the Visitors and Gettig for the Home Team—Beckley and Joyce Each Made a Home Run—The Scoring Began in the First Inning and Lasted Until the Seventh—Loose Ball Playing on Both Sides.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 15; Washington, 9.
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 3.
Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Baltimore, 16; Philadelphia, 15.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	67	29	.698
Cincinnati	68	30	.694
Cleveland	59	37	.615
Chicago	59	42	.584
Pittsburg	55	42	.567
Boston	53	43	.547
Brooklyn	43	53	.448
Philadelphia	43	53	.448
New-York	43	56	.434
Washington	36	59	.379
St. Louis	29	68	.299
Louisville	24	69	.258

The New-York baseball team yesterday defeated Washington by a score of 15 to 9 at the Polo Grounds, and, as this made two victories for the New-Yorks to one for Washington on this trip, the local cranks were well pleased.

Gettig did the pitching for the winners. He was hit freely and nine runs, five of which were earned, resulted. German pitched for Washington and was an easy mark. Every member of the team except Davis hit him safely and fifteen runs resulted. The New-Yorks started off well in their first inning, scoring three runs. In the second the Washingtons had their turn. Farrell, O'Brien, Cartwright, German, and Lush all crossed the plate, but the lead the Washingtons had taken did not last, as Wilson, Gettig, and Tiernan scored in the New-York's half of the second. The home team made one more run in the third inning.

In the fifth Beckley made a home run which brought Gettig in, and then Van Haltren was brought home by Tiernan's two-bagger. In the next inning, with two men out, Gettig made a two-bagger, Beckley got a base on balls, Van Haltren hit to the ropes for three bases, Tiernan hit for two bases, and Joyce made a home run. All these hits netted five runs, Gleason ending the fun by hitting to O'Brien.

The Washington scored once in the fourth, twice in the sixth, and once in the seventh. Following is the score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beckley, 1b.	2	1	14	1	2	Lush, rf.	1	3	4	1	0
V.Halt'n, cf.	3	2	2	0	0	Dem'nt, ss.	0	2	2	3	2
Tiernan, rf.	3	1	0	1	0	Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	2	3	2	5	2	McGuire, c.	1	1	1	0	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	3	2	3	0	Farrell, 3b.	1	3	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	5	4	1	O'Brien, 2b.	1	0	3	5	0
Con'g't'n, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Brown, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Wilson, c.	1	2	1	3	0	Cartw't, 1b.	2	1	10	2	1
Gettig, p.	3	3	0	3	0	German, p.	2	2	3	0	
Total	15	16	27	20	5	Total	9	14	24	15	4

New-York ....3 3 1 0 3 5 0 0 ..—15
Washington ....0 5 0 1 0 2 1 0 0—9

Earned runs—New-York, 7; Washington, 5. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Joyce, Gettig, Lush, Brown, German. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Home runs—Beckley, Joyce. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, Demontreville, Brown. Stolen bases—Gleason, Connaughton, Wilson, Demontreville. First base on errors—New-York, 2; Washington, 2. First base on balls—Off Gettig, 4; off German, 6. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Washington, 6. Umpire—Mr. Conahan.

BOSTON DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

Sullivan's Pitching and Batting the Feature of the Game.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Sullivan won his own game to-day by his excellent pitching and superior hitting. The game was well fought, and Brooklyn had a fine chance in the last, Griffin going out on a fly to Long, leaving McCarthy on third and Payne on first. Wonderful running catches by McCarthy and Schoch cut off several runs. Bergen, Hamilton, and Collins excelled for the Bostons. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ham'l'n, cf.	1	3	3	0	0	Griffin, cf.	1	1	4	0	1
Tenney, rf.	1	2	1	1	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Duffy, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Long, ss.	0	2	3	4	0	Corcor'n, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Ander'n, 1b.	0	2	6	0	0
McGann, 2b.	0	0	5	1	0	McC'thy, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Bergen, c.	1	1	3	2	0	Schoch, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	1	1	5	0	Grim, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Sullivan, p.	2	2	0	1	0	Payne, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	5	12	27	14	0	Total	4	10	*23	9	2

*Hamilton out for not touching first base.

Boston ....1 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 ..—5
Brooklyn ....1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—4

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Home runs—Daly, Sullivan. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Tenney. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Long. First base on balls—Griffin, Grim, Tucker, McGann. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—Grim. Double play—Payne, Corcoran, and Anderson. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA—(FIRST GAME.)

Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
Baltimore ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Orth and Grady; Pond, Hoffer, and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

(SECOND GAME.)

Philadelphia ....2 4 0 3 0 4 0 2 0—15
Baltimore ....2 0 1 1 0 0 3 1 8—16

Base hits—Philadelphia, 17; Baltimore, 21. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Baltimore, 7. Batteries—Gumbert and Grady; Hemming, Pond, and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PITTSBURG—(FIRST GAME.)

Pittsburg ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2
Cleveland ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 4—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Cuppy and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

(SECOND GAME.)

Pittsburg ....2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 ..—6
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Killen and Merritt; Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

Newark, 12; Athletics, 3.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—The Athletics found some hard hitters among the Newark batsmen to-day, and in consequence fell easy victims to the home team. The score:

Newark ....2 2 2 1 0 0 1 4 0—12
Athletics ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Base hits—Newark, 18; Athletics, 11. Errors—Newark, 2; Athletics, 4. Batteries—Mackey and Rothfuss; Smith and Milligan.

Lancaster, 6; Hartford, 2.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 17.—Lancaster easily defeated Hartford to-day. The score:

Lancaster ....0 2 0 0 1 1 0 2 0—6
Hartford ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Base hits—Lancaster, 7; Hartford, 8. Errors—Lancaster, 0; Hartford, 2. Batteries—Sprogel and Westlake; Frye and Smith.

Paterson, 6; Wilmington, 4.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 17.—The game between Wilmington and Paterson to-day was a dull and uninteresting exhibition, and had no special features. The score:

Wilmington ....0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0—4
Paterson ....0 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 ..—6

Base hits—Wilmington, 6; Paterson, 9. Errors—Wilmington, 2; Paterson, 3. Batteries—Amole and Kinsella; Smith and Elton.

New Football Rules.

The football rules for 1896 formulated by the Rules Committee of the University Athletic Club, and adopted by Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale, and Cornell, have just been issued. The principal changes from the double set of rules in existence last season are the entire excision of the momentum play, the rather moderate restraint of mass plays, the curtailment of delays due to "scrapping" in the line, the privilege of running or heeling after a fair catch, and the more careful division of the powers of the officials. The work is edited by Walter Camp, the well-known football expert, and contains, besides a chapter for beginners, interesting data on the game and portraits of the leading teams and most prominent players of nearly every college and athletic club in the United States. Copies can be procured from the American Sports Publishing Company, 241 Broadway.

RACE FOR MESSENGER BOYS.

List of Events for the L. A. W. State Championships on Labor Day.

An additional feature, which will add considerably to the general interest, has been added to the programme of events to be run off at the annual Fall championship meet of the New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, at Manhattan Beach, on Labor Day. It is a race for District Messenger boys. For the State police championship race there are numerous entries. The events scheduled are:

AMATEUR.

No. 1—One Mile, for Novices.—First prize, value $20; second price, value $10; third prize, value $5.

No. 2—Quarter-Mile State Championship.—Prizes, regulation die medals.

No. 3—One Mile, Scratch.—First prize, diamond, $35; second prize, diamond, $15; third prize, diamond, $10.

No. 4—One-Mile, Messenger Boys' Metropolitan District Championship.—First prize, value, $20; second prize, value, $10; third prize, value, $5.

No. 5—Two-Mile State Championship.—Prizes, regulation die medals.

No. 6—Two-Mile Tandem Championship.—First prize, diamonds, $20 each; second prize, diamonds, $10 each; third prize, umbrellas, value, $5 each.

PROFESSIONAL.

No. 7—One-Mile Handicap.—First prize, $75; second prize, $40; third prize, $20.

No. 8—One-Mile, Police State Championship.—First prize, value, $75; second prize, value, $50; third prize, value, $20.

Entries close Monday, Aug. 31, with N. R. Macdonald, Secretary Race Committee, Room 1,426, 150 Nassau Street, New-York City.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Wheelmen's day at the Inter-State Fair at Trenton, N. J., will be Monday, Sept. 28. There will be five events for amateurs and two for professionals. Entries close on Sept. 19 with J. G. Muirhead, Box 105, Trenton, N. J.

—E. V. Connett and L. R. Connett, members of the Yellow Fellow Club, won the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs' coasting contest at Cedar Grove Hill on Saturday.

—C. Frank Kireker of the Tourists' Club of Paterson has been suggested as a possible successor to Robert Gentle, the present Chief Consul of New-Jersey.

—The Atalanta Wheelmen will have a meet at Waverly Park, near Newark, next Saturday.

SILVER BROOK YEARLINGS SOLD.

A Brother to Henry of Navarre Fetched Top Price, $9,000.

There was livelier competition yesterday for the thoroughbred yearlings at the sale of the Silver Brook Stud yearling bred at L. O. Appleby's New-Jersey place than at any sale held this year. The brother to Henry of Navarre was the chief prize, and he was secured after lively competition between William Wallace and James Rowe by the latter for $9,000. He, of course, represented the Brookdale Stud, of which he is the trainer. The youngsters were the best looking lot brought under the hammer this season. The following are the best prices obtained at the sale:

Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose; Brookdale Stable	$9,000
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Favora; A. Lakeland	300
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Coruna; C. A. Mills	1,700
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Squander; D. Gideon	2,100
Bay colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Spaldie; A. Lakeland	1,150
Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie-Banana; D. Gideon	550
Bay colt, by Tristan-Almy; C. A. Mills	2,500
Bay colt, by Tristan-Silver Blue; C. A. Mills	2,050
Chestnut filly, by Knight of Ellerslie-Katie; C. A. Mills	750
Bay filly, by Knight of Ellerslie-Miss Primrose; M. Byrnes	550
Chestnut filly, by Knight of Ellerslie-Skip; M. Byrnes	500
Chestnut filly, by Knight of Ellerslie-Tudie; F. L. Parker	550

DALY'S GREAT COUP.

The Montana Millionaire Captures a Breeder's Prize with Ogden.

In addition to the $44,290 which Ogden won for Marcus Daly in the Futurity and the amount he and his friends won in wagers, variously estimated at from $100,000 to $175,000, it now appears that he also won the $4,000 which went under the condition of the stakes to "the breeder of the winner." There had been some doubt as to this, as the dam of the colt as well as his sire was English bred. But the conditions provide that this breeding prize shall go to "the owner of the mare at the time of foaling," and Marcus Daly then owned Oriole. She was owned in 1893 by F. Luscombe, according to the English Stud Book, and was sold that Fall to J. McCaig, who was Marcus Daly's representative at the Tattersalls sale where she was disposed of. Ogden was foaled in April, 1894, the property of Mr. Daly, and so he gets the breeder's prize as well as all the rest, another exemplification of the adage that "it never rains but it pours."

To Race at Sheepshead Bay To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Gotham, 136 pounds; Preston, 121; Harry Reed, 121; Runaway, 118; Bonaparte, 117; Harrington, 115; Lustre, 113; Zanone, 108; Arbuckle, 107; Woodvine, 106; Madge D., 106; Religion, 105; Kaiser Ludwig, 89; George Rose, 89; Lady Louise, 86; Distinction, 86.

SECOND RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Regulator, 125 pounds; Hannock, 122; Sunny Slope, 122; The Friar, 118; Savarin, 118; Box, 118; Fortune, 118; Panmure, 118. (Box and Fortune doubtful starters.)

THIRD RACE.—One mile, handicap. Ferrier, 117 pounds; Hanwell, 112; Ben Brush, 111; Peep o' Day, 103; Souffle, 100; The Dragoon, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Muskalonge, 117 pounds; Sherlock, 110; Gold Crest, 110; Silver II., 104; Tom Cromwell, 104; Hazlet, 104; Cassette, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs on main track. Tempestuous, 105 pounds; Vinita, 105; Sir Frederick, 103; Break o' Day, 103; Remp, 103; Haphazard, 100; Ben Ronald, 100; Trayant, 98; Maxine Elliott, 97; Second Chance, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Flushing, 152 pounds; Red Cloud, 151; St. Luke, 146; War Bonnet, 144; Fugitive, 142; Olinda, 138; Golden Gate, 138; Woodford, 137; Alakuma, 133.

In Harness at Saugus.

SAUGUS, Mass., Aug. 17.—The first day of the August meeting at Franklin Park Race Track was fairly well attended. The track was in good condition in spite of the heavy rains that fell last night. The results:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Tony Wilcox, ch. g., by Betterton, dam Lady Kahl, (Spanger)	3	1	1	1
Royal Victor, br. h., (M. Demarest)	4	2	2	3
Brooks, ch. h., (Noble)	6	5	3	2
Peerless, b. m., (B. H. Demarest)	8	4	4	4
Madeline Pollard, blk. m., (Paige)	1	3	Dis.	
Dan Robinson, ch. g., (Mitchell)	2	7	Dis.	
Billy Frazier, ch. g., (Green)	5	8	Dis.	
Paul Clifford, b. h., (Coakley)	7	6	Dis.	

Time—2:16¼, 2:11½, 2:13¾, 2:15¼.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Alcedalia, b. m., by Sir Walter, Jr., dam Comee's Sister, (Dore)	1	1	1
Sylvester K., b. g., (Avery)	2	2	2
Adelaide McGregor, (Peirce)	3	4	3
Eager, b. h., (M. Demarest)	4	3	4

Time—2:17¾, 2:21½, 2:19.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Louis Victor, b. g., by Tuscarora Sea King, dam Mary Bloom, (M. Demarest)	6	1	1	1
Miss Huon, b. m., (Green)	1	2	2	2
Althelia Prince, b. g., (Wilson)	2	3	3	6
Amber, b. h., (Blanchard)	5	4	5	3
Luther, b. g., (Van Auken)	3	6	6	4
Altamont, b. g., (Avery)	4	5	4	5

Time—2:21¼, 2:19¾, 2:19¾, 2:20¾.

Another American Horse Won.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—At the Wolverhampton races to-day, the three-year-old colt Zabac, by Galopin-Hallmark, owned by W. Low, an American, won the Wolverhampton Handicap, at a mile, defeating Literature and Galloping Dick.

Meteor Defeated Britannia.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The race for the Albert Cup, valued at £100, second prize £25, for all yachts above thirty-nine rating, was sailed over the course and under the auspices of the Royal Albert Yacht Club at Southsea to-day. The course was from the Spit Fort, round the Nab Lightship, thence round the west buoy off Ryde Middle Sands, and back to the Spit Fort, twice round, forty-six miles. There was a fine wholesail breeze from the southeast. The Caress, Satanita, Ailsa, Corsair, Meteor, Britannia, and Isolde started at 10 o'clock, but the Satanita gave up immediately after crossing the line.

The Meteor was first to cross the finish line on the second round at 3:41:09, winning the race and cup. The Britannia won the second prize.

The small raters sailed over the same course, once round, twenty-three miles, for a prize of £15. The race was won by The Saint. The Niagara started, but gave up shortly after crossing the line.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Newest Ideas for Summer
at factory prices.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Passed East—Steam yachts Talisman, J. H. Ballantine; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Theressa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Viking, H. A. Hutchins; schooner Una, Thomas J. McCahill, Jr.

Passed West—Steam yachts Nereid, Albert J. Wise; Toinette, Albert B. Hilton; Cozette, C. A. Tatum, Lorna, W. L. Stow; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Countess, Frederick Gerken; Aquilo, H. A. Van Liew; Charlletta, W. B. Higgins; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne; Magnolia, Henry Belknap, and Free Lance, F. A. Schermerhorn; schooner yacht Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell, and sloop yacht Thistle, J. Howard Ford.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yachts Monhegan, Clark A. Miller, and Viator, A. J. Morgan; sloop yacht Xara, Philip P. Dodge.

Schooner yacht Halcyon, D. S. Hammond, was hauled out at Piepgras's yard, to clean and paint.

Cutter yacht Liris, Clifford B. Hendricks, was launched from Woods's yard this afternoon and remains at anchor.

Steam yacht Neckan, of the Stamford Yacht Club, has been chartered to John T. Williams and passed here this afternoon for New-York.

BAY RIDGE, Aug. 17.—Steam yacht Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt, arrived from Fort Monroe, Va., and anchored here.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—Steam yacht Barracouta, Mrs. J. R. Fells, arrived from Philadelphia this morning.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Steam yacht Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, sailed to-day for New-York. Yachts arrived are steamer Shearwater, Alfred E. Harrison, and sloop Palmyra, A. M. Palmer.

A Novel Athletic Event.

A novelty in athletics has been introduced into the Bay Ridge Athletic Club games, which are to be held on Saturday, Aug. 29, at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, by the addition of a novice twelve-pound shot-putting event, limited to men weighing 160 pounds or under. The other events are a 100-yard-dash, handicap; 440-yard-run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; one-mile run, handicap; one-mile bicycle, novice; two-mile bicycle handicap. There will also be a game of basketball between the Paterson Young Men's Club teams, a tug of war between Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, and the Bay Ridge Athletic Club, and a baseball game between the Brooklyn Field Club and the Bay Ridge Athletic Club teams. Entries will close with Harry D. Cotter, 241 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, Aug. 22.

Arrested for Killing the Martins.

Frederick Miller, the conductor, and Joseph Sinnott, the engineer, of the train that ran over and killed Thaddeus K. Martin and his wife, Ellen, of 575 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, while they were walking on the track near Coney Island, Sunday night, were arraigned before Justice Nostrand yesterday at Coney Island. They were released on $500 bail each to await the action of the Coroner.

Dr. James Craig Out on Bail.

Dr. James Craig, charged with being concerned in the Chicago mining and grain swindles, who has been in the Hudson County Jail, at Jersey City, since Sunday, Aug. 9, was admitted to bail in $5,000 yesterday. Former United States Circuit Judge Scott became security for him.

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Feel Better,
Look Better,
Work Better,
Eat Better,
Sleep Better!

All these you can do if you ride a bicycle. Likewise, you can have lots more fun. True, a great deal depends on what kind of a bicycle you get, but you can kill all uncertainty on this point if you'll buy a VICTOR.

Come in and let us tell you about it.

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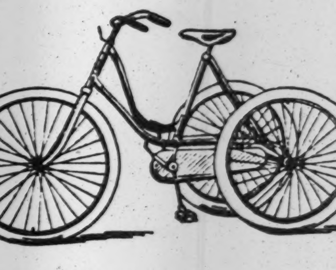

For Women.
Perfect in material and workmanship. Machines built to order for invalids.
The Tinkham Cycle Co.,
306-310 West 59th St., New-York.

SPECIAL SALE
300 1896 FIRST QUALITY HIGH GRADE HUNDRED-DOLLAR BICYCLES.
These wheels are NO job lot, but the product of a legitimate factory.
Not a busted concern,
and are fully guaranteed by the
Crown Cycle Co., La Porte, Ind.
Sizes 23 inch, 25 inch, and 26 inch frames. Morgan & Wright or Vim tires, complete with lamp and bell, will be sold for
48.75,
and are far and away above any wheels sold by any other house this year at any such figures. Immediate deliveries. SALE FOR CASH ONLY.
METROPOLITAN AGENCY,
SOL. H. VEIT,
51 East 59th Street.
Workshop on the premises.
Store open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Daily.

5000 BICYCLES MUST
BE SOLD AT ANY PRICE.
As the foundations of the 30-STORY BUILDING going up next door to us go 30 feet below ours, we have to give up half our store for three months to shore and brace up our walls, consequently
OUR BICYCLES MUST BE SOLD
THIS IS NO FAKE SALE. CALL WITH CASH.
730 $75 Washingtons....$26.00
645 $75 Dukes....$29.00
872 $85 Triangles....$33.50
1,000 Elmores....$39.00
LADIES' AND MEN'S CHOICE TIRES.
(ALL FULLY GUARANTEED.)
Notice.—About 200 odd second hand and shop soiled wheels at $10 to $20 each.
PARK ROW BICYCLE CO.
Opp. Post Office. 23 Park Row.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
SIX RACES.
Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, & Saturday to and including Sept. 5, (rain or shine.)
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M.
Concert by Lander.
Trains leave foot E. 34th St., L. I. R. R., at 12:10, and half hourly at 2:40 P. M. (Parlor Car train 1 P. M.) Boats from foot Whitehall St. via Bay Ridge half hourly after 11:10. All Brooklyn Ferries connect with electric roads direct to track. Special accommodations returning from track.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Dull Business Conditions Did Not Check the Progress of This Great Property of the Vanderbilts—Net Income Showed the Extraordinary Gain of More than 88 Per Cent. in the Last Year—Figures That Run into Large Totals.

Copies of the annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for its thirty-seventh fiscal year, ending May 31, were sent out to stockholders yesterday. The company operates 5,030.78 miles of road, not having increased its mileage for the year. Gross earnings were $33,488,761.10, charges were $28,378,587.82, other income amounted to $257,909, dividends were $3,517,087.50, and there was carried to surplus account $1,851,024.78. Passenger traffic yielded $7,408,827.25, freight $24,354,621.96, and express and mail $1,424,267.03. Operating expenses, $20,373,402.48, were 60.84 per cent. of earnings. Dividends were 7 per cent on preferred stock and 5 per cent. on common stock.

Passenger earnings increased $364,135.72 over those of the preceding year, freight earnings increased $4,870,206.90, express and mail earnings increased $126,551.40, and miscellaneous earnings increased $19,492.05. Gross earnings increased 19.14 per cent., operating expenses increased 16.39 per cent., taxes increased 6.72 per cent., interest on bonds increased .67 per cent., sinking fund decreased $104,840, income from investments increased $13,001.50, and net income increased from $2,851,955.96 to $5,368,082.28, or 88.22 per cent.

The capital stock was increased $30,000 in the year, to $63,756,320.53, for the conversion of $30,000 Peninsular Railroad bonds. In the same time the funded debt was decreased by $136,000 by the retirement of bonds. The number of passengers carried was 15,241,910, and the number in the preceding year was 15,117,298, an increase of 124,612 passengers; the number carried one mile was 361,600,670, against 340,377,973 in the previous year, an increase of 21,222,697, or 6.24 per cent.

Freight carried was 17,082,389, against 13,822,906 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 3,259,483 tons. The number of tons carried one mile was 2,372,365,483, and in the previous year 1,713,655,944, an increase of 658,709,539 ton-miles. The average number of miles each ton was carried was 138.88, and in the previous year 123.97, an increase of 14.91 miles, or 12.03.

Mileage performed shows an increase in all branches of service compared with the mileage of 1894-5. In passenger service the increase was 244,456 miles, or 2.58 per cent.; in freight service the increase was 2,147,290 miles, or 14.65 per cent.; in switching mileage the increase was 749,961 miles, or 11.97 per cent., and in gravel-train mileage the increase was 299,750 miles, or 62.30 per cent. Total miles run during the year were 34,307,596, being an increase of 3,441,457 miles, or 11.15 per cent.

Engines purchased for renewals were 24 new passenger engines of the best construction and 10 new switch engines, which took the place of 34 engines worn out and destroyed; the number of engines renewed and partially rebuilt in the company's shops and restored in good condition was 553. Net expenditures on account of engines was $1,393,643, of which amount the sum of $319,788.32 was paid for replacements and $1,073,854.68 for renewals and repairs. The whole locomotive equipment consists of 1,010 engines, the same as in the preceding year, but improved by the new engines supplied for replacements. For renewals, repairs, replacements, and improvement of car equipment the net sum of $2,185,781.12 was expended.

The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings was 60.84 per cent., and, including taxes, was 64.05 per cent., against 62.27 per cent. and 65.86 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. The average gross earnings per mile of road were $6,656.77, against $5,587.28 in the preceding year, an increase of $1,069.49 per mile, equal to 19.14 per cent. Operating expenses and taxes per mile were $4,263.55, against $3,679.69 in the previous year, an increase of $583.86, or 15.86 per cent., and net earnings per mile were $2,393.22, against $1,907.59 in the preceding year, an increase of $485.63, or 25.46 per cent.

In the company's land department sales reached 39,458 acres and 358 lots, for $312,940.17. Lands held and under contract of sale amount to 925,190 acres.

The surplus earnings of the company, after payment of the cost of operating and all fixed and current charges of each year, have in a series of years reached the total sum of $7,492,821.23, which was the amount that stood to the credit of income account on May 31, 1895, and $6,492,313.25 of the same was, during the last year, transferred and credited to cost of property. Other accumulations and balances derived from net receipts of sales of land-grant lands and from sales of lands and lots of the town-lot companies, and income realized from bridge tolls and trackage, and from various miscellaneous sources, represented by different accounts of the company and its proprietary properties, aggregated the further net sum of $4,019,327.93 on May 31, 1896, inclusive of the balances of these accounts for the last fiscal year. The aggregate of these two principal sums amounted to $10,511,641.18 on May 31, 1896. The cost of the company's property, as shown on the books on May 31, was $170,283,849.01.

Southern and Seaboard Suit.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 17.—The argument in the rate case before Judge Simonton was resumed to-day, Col. Henderson, counsel for the Southern, taking up the issue favoring the jurisdiction of the court. Judge Henderson maintained that the cut of 35 per cent. by the Seaboard Air Line was for the purpose of preventing the Southern from putting on a competing line of steamboats from Baltimore to Portsmouth. The cut was not because the new rate was a just and fair one, but to prevent competition upon the ocean. The purpose was unlawful and affected the acts. This cut would disturb the rates of all other railroads in the territory, and they had the right to complain, and this Court the right in this application to restrain the unlawful act. This Court had the power to restrain an act working injuries to others when the act, itself lawful, was for an unlawful purpose. Gen. Watts, after Gen. Henderson's argument, took up the cause for the Seaboard Air Line, arguing against the jurisdiction of the Court.

Dispute over a Bridge Crossing.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 17.—It became known to-day that Judge Garretson at midnight on Saturday granted a temporary injunction restraining the Long Island Electric Railway from laying rails over the wooden bridge at the Washington Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad in this village. The writ was obtained by Lawyer Montford, acting for the Board of Village Trustees. The Trustees claim that the company agreed to build an iron bridge, and they say that when that bridge is constructed the tracks can be laid, and not before. Previous to the granting of the temporary injunction a force of Deputy Sheriffs was at the bridge, and they prevented the laying of the tracks. Officers of the road say they will build a new bridge, and that they want to use the present bridge for only thirty days. Argument on the injunction will be heard in Brooklyn to-morrow.

Protest Against Reduced Wages.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—The telegraph operators on the line of the Union Pacific have filed a suit in the Federal court. The case is brought in the name of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The plaintiffs allege that the receivers have reduced wages in violation of Judge Caldwell's order of 1894, wherein the Court ruled that no cut in wages could be enforced without an order of the Court. They specify where wages have been cut, and ask to have them restored. It is further alleged that the officials of the company are hostile to organized labor, and particularly to the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and that a systematic effort has been made to weed out leaders of the order by summary dismissal without excuse.

Great Western Meets Cut Rates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—After deliberating for several days the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company has decided to meet the recent cut in St. Paul carload rates inaugurated by the Michigan Car Ferry Company, operating in connection with the Soo Line. This decision was reached late this afternoon, and the announcement to-morrow morning through the newspapers will no doubt be a surprise to the other roads handling St. Paul business. The cut affects carload rates from third class to Class E, inclusive, governed by Western classification, and on business from the East, carload lots from third to sixth class, inclusive, governed by official classification. The Great Western will also meet the car ferry line rates on all carload commodities named in its tariff.

This reduction ranges from 7 cents for third class down to 1¼ cents for the lowest classes. The action of the Great Western will no doubt be followed by other St. Paul roads, and may lead to considerable demoralization in rates before a settlement is reached, though it is possible that the shortness of the lake season may restrain the competing companies from making any war upon the car ferry company, if that company is satisfied to stop at the rates now in force.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, is spending a few days with Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, at the latter's country place at Winter Harbor, Me. John G. Moore is one of Mr. Cannon's near neighbors at Winter Harbor.

—H. A. Wilson, District Passenger Agent of the Hocking Valley at Toledo, with headquarters at Toledo, has resigned, and A. J. Richter, formerly City Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines at Cincinnati, has been appointed his successor.

—The hearing in this city on the eastbound tonnage distribution, which was referred to the Board of Arbitration, will take place to-day for the St. Louis lines and to-morrow for the Chicago lines.

—Assistant General Passenger Agent Lynch of the Big Four has gone to Kansas City, Colorado, and Utah on his periodical tour of the territory lying within his jurisdiction west of St. Louis.

—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, has added to his series of guide pamphlets a description and itinerary for visitors to Niagara Falls.

—H. C. Orem, formerly connected with the Big Four system, has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent of the Lackawanna Line.

HOTTEST OF HOT WAVES ON RECORD.

How It Struck Sweltering New South Wales in January Last.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Talking about hot weather, one day last January the mercury at Adelaide, Australia, marked 127° in the shade! Mr. George W. Beel, who was at Sydney on Feb. 1, wrote to The Record under that date as follows:

New South Wales has 600 miles of seacoast, but no rivers worth the name, no inland lakes, streams, or springs from which to gather moisture. Its so-called mountain range lies parallel to the coast line, reaching back hardly over sixty miles. The chief rainfall is east, or outside of this mountain range, and the vast interior being cut off from the moderating influence of the sea, and closed in by these stupendous walls, it broils beneath the scorching rays of the sun, which rarely, indeed, is obscured by a passing cloud. Some of the finest towns, the richest mines, and all the great sheep and cattle runs are in this level, waterless and cloudless interior. In this hot, dry, broiling, and cloudless interior is Broken Hill, the richest silver mine on the globe. In this vast interior there are sheep runs—stations—over 100 miles long and greater in area than some of the European principalities, where the proud "squatter" lives like a lord from the profits of the "golden fleece" sheared from 300,000 sheep. In this arid interior grows the finest wool in the world, and upon this product largely must Australia depend for her future prosperity. But it's 'hot,' and January, 1896, effectually silences any denial of this now self-evident proposition.

I have seen hot days in our own country—in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas, and twenty other States—and much suffering from excessive heat, but when compared with the recent atmospheric conditions of Australia those memories fade into harmless imaginings. The following readings of the temperature were published in the Sydney papers as reports from various interior points in New South Wales for Thursday, Jan. 23:

	Deg.		Deg.
Albury	112	Cooma	102
Balranald	121	Marsdens	111
Bathurst	104	Monindo	117
Bingara	100	Molong	99
Bourko	119	Morangaroll	107
Browarrina	120	Moree	104
Broken Hill	115	Moss Vale	98
Cobar	110	Mount Hope	116
Coonabarabren	106	Mudgoo	101
Coonamble	110	Mungindi	107
Cowra	111	Muswellbrook	100
Cudgollico	117	Narribri	106
Deniliquin	118	Picton	102
Dubbo	111	Quirindi	101
Euston	122	Scone	100
Forbes	114	Urana	118
Germanton	104	Wagga	117
Goulburn	104	Walcha	100
Grafton	104	Walgett	112
Gulgong	[illegible]	Wollington	106
Gunnedah	[illegible]	Wentworth	115
Hay	[illegible]	Werris Creek	105
Hillston	[illegible]	Wilcannia	121
Jerry's Plains	[illegible]	Young	110

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. N. Brunker, has received a memorandum from Gundabooka, on the Darling River, giving the readings of the thermometer in the proper shade at the station homestead, which is within thirty yards of the river, from the 1st to the 25th of January, 1896. The following is the extraordinary record of each successive day's temperature from the 1st to the 25th inclusive at this station, to wit: 112, 107, 112, 114, 118, 121, 123, 118, 118, 115, 117, 124, 117, 121, 120, 128, 128, 124, 129, 126, 120, 128, 129, 119, and 98. This Gundabooka is about 500 miles west of Sydney.

A gentleman from the hot locality remarked that "when it cooled down to 98° in the shade we felt that the heated spell had broken."

While with Mark Twain a few weeks ago when it was 100° in the shade, but "awfully" oppressive from the great humidity in the atmosphere, in a languid manner, indicating his feelings, he said: "I guess we are so near our destination that it heats through the partition." Had the noted observer been in Gundabooka he would probably have been looking for permanent quarters under the impression that he had reached his "destination."

Even these readings, awful as they may seem, convey but an imperfect idea of the terrors of the heat in interior Australia. The death roll has been frightful, and the steadiness of the heat aggravates the mortality, as even the night gives no relief. It is probable that fully 500 deaths have resulted from this January heat wave in this colony alone. Sydney, with her 420,000 people, with her ponderous piles of heated masonry, her narrow streets, and her "108.5°" in the shade at the observatory, and 115° in the shade at other places, has really been a refuge for the people of the seething, broiling interior.

If people could have a fresh bath, a cool glass of water, or the luxury of a block of ice, there would be some signs of relief, but to swelter under the scorching rays of this terrible, angry sun that pours down so fiercely from the northern heavens, with little hope of relief until March or April gives notice of approaching Winter, brings a feeling unspeakably depressing.

Not only do people succumb to this overpowering weather, and cattle die by the thousands, but the dead bodies of wild animals, such as kangaroos, rabbits, and dingoes, lie scattered around everywhere, and the brilliantly plumed birds, parrots innumerable, and other "noted" songsters, drop dead from the trees, this heat being more fatal than a sportsman's shot.

Early Explosives and Guns.

From The Athenaeum.

There can be little doubt that the Greek fire of naphtha mentioned by early writers, European and Arabian, refers to a composition containing nitre, sulphur, and charcoal; and it is certain that Marcus Graecus, who, according to Didot and the "Biographie Universelle," wrote in the tenth century, (although Mr. Guttmann considers that the method of purifying the saltpetre described by him was unknown till the thirteenth,) gives a composition for charging rockets and crackers closely approaching to that of modern blasting powder.

This receipt is quoted by Albertus Magnus, and Roger Bacon gives a vaguer one, complicated by an insoluble anagram supposed to stand for carbonum pulvere. But all these writers, and many others who mention such mixtures, are absolutely silent as to the use of any such substance for the projection of missiles from tubes. On the contrary, they describe crackers and bombs or maroons, and say that these were discharged into towns from ballistae or catapults or mangonels purely for incendiary purposes. Mr. Guttmann has, however, found in the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward III, between Dec. 22, 1345, and Jan. 31, 1349, the following entry, in Latin: "To the same Thomas of Roldeston for the King's work for his guns 912 pounds of saltpetre and 886 pounds of live sulphur."

This certainly confirms the tradition as to the use of guns by the English at Cressy, 1346. A considerable body of tradition ascribes the invention of guns to Berthold Schwartz, but the statements of the chronicles vary in date very greatly, and the most authentic put it very much later than Cressy, i. e., 1358 and 1393. Curiously enough, Mr. Guttmann decides in favor of Schwartz, but against the chronicles, that the date must have been about 1313—one which is difficult to reconcile with the date of Schwartz's death, given by the "Biographie Universelle" as 1384.

IN ELIZABETH'S OLD AGE

DOCUMENTS THROWING LIGHT ON AN INTERESTING PERIOD.

They Are Preserved in the Library at Hatfield, and Give Details Hitherto Unpublished in Regard to the Expedition Against Cadiz—A Struggle for Plunder Between the Queen and Her Captains—Troubles of the Bishops.

Preserved in the library at Hatfield, the home of Lord Salisbury, is an enormous quantity of historical manuscripts, many of them valuable and most of them interesting. The English Historical Manuscript Commission is issuing a calendar of these documents. Six volumes have already appeared, and in commenting on the last of them The London Times says that it shows that the collection, if not inexhaustible, is still far from being exhausted. The fifth volume covered a period of only fifteen months; the present one includes no more than a single year, 1596.

The event of that year, and of the continued war with Spain, was the expedition to Cadiz, an expedition in which more damage might well have been inflicted on the Spaniards than was actually done. With this exception, the twelve months were comparatively unexciting. There was war, as usual, in the Netherlands, and a good deal is now heard of "the Turk." There are many rumors of renewed attempts at invasion by Spain, but the failure of the Armada seems to reduce their importance.

At home, though recusants are reported from many quarters, especially from the north, Protestantism is firmly established, and there is little mention of religious plots against the Queen's life. Elizabeth herself, now in her sixty-third year, loses nothing of her imperiousness, her quick temper, and her love of flattery. Burghley and his son, Sir Robert Cecil, are her chief Ministers; the brilliant Essex, not yet twenty-nine, is her principal favorite; Raleigh has just returned from Guiana; Drake and Hawkins have died in the unfortunate West India expedition of the previous year.

Through all these changes the war with Spain, partly religious and partly commercial, continued without abatement, and this year it is with the forward policy of the English that we are chiefly concerned. Early in the year there had been rumors of an intended Spanish invasion, some of them circumstantial and some, like the report that 18,000 Spaniards had landed in the north of Scotland, imaginary.

The reality of the danger may be doubted. It is possible that the King of Spain may have desired only to avert an English attack on Havana, but, however this may be, preparations were made for a descent on the Spanish coast, and the project was pushed forward with the greatest energy when it was known, to the general surprise and consternation, that the Spaniards had taken Calais.

This misfortune seemed to have been the result of sheer mismanagement, for English help was declined, and reinforcements actually on the road to Dover were countermanded only a few days before the fall of the place. The result was to give a great impetus to the expedition to Cadiz, which sailed about six weeks later, at the end of May.

There were to be "12 ships of her Majesty's, of the City 12, of the Low Countries 20," with a land force of 5,000 men under the joint command of the Lords Generals, Lord Admiral Howard and the Earl of Essex. Essex calculated that, if the Low Countries paid for 2,000 men, the remainder would cost £13,000 for four months. The Low Countries were to find transport for 2,000, and the other 3,000 were to be carried in fifteen "good big ships or flyboats."

As for the ships of war, Essex observes that the Queen's ships would cost no more at Cadiz than if they "tarried in the narrow seas," and that the City of London and the Low Countries would bear the expense of their respective contributions. One learns later that the actual cost to the city was £18,500. The force, however, when Raleigh at last joined it considerably exceeded the numbers originally designed for the expedition, thanks, probably, to Essex's active zeal and the lavish expenditure of his own money.

Meanwhile, the Queen's attitude toward the expedition and its leaders was far from encouraging, and there is nothing in this correspondence to explain it. Essex complains bitterly that, in spite of all his exertions, the Queen sent him no word of thanks, but treated him as though he had already lost her army. To crown all, the two leaders received letters of recall almost at the last moment, letters that were withdrawn in consequence of the remonstrance of Lord Thomas Howard, Sir Francis Vere, Sir George Carew, and others of the subordinate commanders.

But after this narrow escape of miscarriage, the expedition, begun with great enthusiasm, completely succeeded in its immediate object, the capture of Cadiz, Essex and Raleigh showing conspicuous personal bravery, and the troops doing great credit to their somewhat hasty discipline. It must be owned, however, that the place was defended by inferior forces. Still, it was truly a "glorious acquest," as Bacon calls it, and its capture was a most humiliating blow to the Spanish King.

The town was held for fourteen days, looted, and partly burned; and the expedition, unfortunately missing the rich West India Spanish fleet, returned, not without certain misgivings on the part of Essex as to the reception that he was likely to receive from "her that is more mistress of me than of any man or anything in this world."

In fact, the expedition had been a success, but might have done more. Then followed an amusing and undignified struggle for the plunder, one leader after another protesting that he had none, or very little, and the Queen's Commissioners doing their best to secure her share of the booty. The whole transaction exhibits a curious mixture of greed and chivalry.

The domestic and miscellaneous matter in the volume is, on the whole, of more interest than the account of the Cadiz expedition, but before leaving this latter subject one may note that the correspondence shows an increasing recognition of the navy as England's first line of defense and chief means of aggression. Its organization, however, was difficult and unsatisfactory, in spite of national ardor. The "poor estate" of many of the seaports that were called upon to supply ships was frequently alleged, and many were the requests that richer neighboring inland towns might be ordered to share the burden.

As for the ships themselves, it is interesting to notice that a Defiance, a Dreadnaught, a Repulse, a Swiftsure, a Vanguard, and a Warspite figure in the Elizabethan navy. But many of the warships were only hired for definite periods and purposes. Thus the Costley—prophetically named vessel!—and the James, both of Ipswich, "being of 200 tons apiece, and both of them furnished alike with twenty pieces of great ordnance—namely, demi-culverins, sacres, and minion—and twenty muskets, besides callivers and all other necessary weapons, as swords, targets, pikes, and the like," were hired, and the crews paid, for five months, at a total cost of £1,890.

The year was not exceptionally marked by religious troubles, or by executions of Jesuits and Seminarists; but the letters of the Bishop of Durham to Burghley, and of the Bishop of Worcester to Sir R. Cecil show that it was necessary for the Government to be at least well informed on the subject of recusancy.

The Bishop of Durham names several important recusants, and laments the failure of a plot laid by him to catch a Jesuit—the matter being "unsecretly carried"—and has the gravest fears of a Spanish invasion. The Bishop of Worcester sends a detailed list of "the names and qualities of the wealthier sort of recusants in Worcester Diocese," and a list of inharmonious households in which "the gentlewomen refuse the church, though their husbands do not." In all, he says, there are "fourscore and ten households where the man or wife or both are recusants, besides children and servants." He proposes, "to serve God and her Majesty," in this case, by various alternative processes of persuasion and coercion.

A considerable number of letters relate to Sir Henry Unton's special mission to the French Court, a mission that was distasteful to him from the first, and ended in his death from a malignant fever. One of his servants reports that in this fatal illness purple spots appeared about his heart, and that the French physicians gave him a confection of "musk, amber, pearl, gold, and unicorn's horn, with pigeons applied to his side, and all other means that art could devise, sufficient to expel the strongest poison and he be not bewitcht withal."

More important are the various scattered references and incidents that exhibit the Queen's character in her old age. She, at least, is not a shadowy, but a very human, personage. Some later installment of these papers will perhaps contain an account of her violent scene with Essex, whose ears she boxed; the present volume illustrates her hasty temper, and, it must be said, her increasing love of money.

Sir John Hawkins on his deathbed sent her his "loyal service and good meaning even to his last breathing," and, like an old courtier of the Queen's, bequeathed to her £2,000, most improvidently and superfluously, and the money seems to have been exacted from his widow, notwithstanding her protestation that, rather than incur the Queen's displeasure, she would sell all that she possessed and leave herself a beggar.

Money the Queen would take, and compliments, but the privilege of free speech was reserved to herself, and not even a Bishop might hint from the pulpit that she was growing old. The Bishop of St. Davids, Dr. Anthony Rudd, was imprisoned for enlarging on this unwelcome topic in a sermon preached at Richmond. His words, as quoted, are pious and consoling, but it was doubtless indiscreet to speak of the "clymacterycall year of mine age," and of the daily decay of the body. In his petition for release, he complains that "that which I spoke of old age in general is made personal," and that "divers things were mistaken."

The Corpulent Bourbons.

From The London Truth.

Where does the Duc d'Orléans get his fat? From the Spanish and Neapolitan Bourbons, of whom he is unquestionably a descendant, even though Louis Philippe were a Chiappini. I cannot think of any French Bourbons, except Louis XVI., his sister Clotilde, and Philippe Egalité's father, and the Comte de Chambord and his sister, who were very fat. The two latter were, however, descended from the Neapolitan and Spanish Bourbons. Obesity has been an oft-recurring malady of the Spanish royal family ever since Elizabeth Farnese married Philip V. She was the heiress of the fattest Italian that probably ever lived. He was a Prince for a Barnum show, whose legs had to be propped up by buckram and whalebone cases to prevent them overlapping his feet. Fatty degeneration impaired the usefulness of Charles III. of Spain, and destroyed the activity of the late Queen Christina—grandmother of the Comtesse de Paris. Queen Isabella strongly inherits the family failing. The Comtesse de Paris makes a brave fight against the hereditary diathesis by Bantingising at Marienbad and on the Aubergne moors, where she tires out all her gamekeepers.

Puppies and Flower Beds.

From "Animals at Work and Play." Cornish.

We once watched the united efforts of a litter of setter puppies, the particular object being the destruction of a fine bed of geraniums, an enterprise which promised a "maximum of result" with a set-off of a mere trifle of an effort, if once a protecting fence of wire netting could be surmounted. One after another the puppies charged the fence, only to fall back baffled, but not discouraged. Failure only made them more determined. With savage barks and growls they returned again to the attack, until, after a desperate leap and scramble, the biggest puppy rolled over among the geraniums. For a moment he was almost awed by his success. He squeaked and sat down, but only for a moment. Then he hurled himself into the thickest part of the bed and tore the geraniums to pieces.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework in a private family. 227 West 67th St., Bannen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. 124 East 28th St., basement bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By reliable settled woman; understands her business; will assist with washing; country preferred; reference. C., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; no washing; best references; city or country; country preferred. 9 East 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; understands cooking and baking thoroughly; country or city; best reference. 217 West 31st St.

COOK, FIRST CLASS.—By an experienced woman; best city and country reference. K. G., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced; yearly engagement in school or family; English branches, French, music, Latin; highest references. L., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By German lady; thirty-eight; Hanoverian; English, French; excellent references. S., 1,227 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young Protestant girl; city references. Corbett, 124 East 51st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; private family; city or country; best city reference. Room 8, 121 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By American Protestant; age, 27; take entire charge of infant; training school and city reference. 331 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; day or week; cut and fit; terms to suit the times. Helen, Box 402 Times, Up Town.

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WASHING, &c.—By respectable woman, washing, ironing, or cleaning by the day. 200 East 94th St., Murphy's bell.

Miscellaneous.

CHILD'S MAID.—By a German child's maid; over six years' references from present employer. M. E. G., 18 Webster Place, Brooklyn; no cards answered.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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BUTLER.—Singlehanded, or as good second man, by young Englishman; age twenty-seven; just disengaged. G. S., 478 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single man; understands horses and carriages thoroughly; country or city; highest references. James, Box 408 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a German; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference. Henry, Box 210 Times.

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GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience; growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, planting and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; laying out and improving grounds; references. L. D., Box 211 Times.

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USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; willing to work at anything; can read and write English; understands horses. O. Peterson, 24 Greenwich St.

Waiters.

WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—Strictly temperate; understands all indoor work; excellent valet; city personal references. W. N., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By good French cook in private family; good reference. D., 1,227 Broadway.

ENGINEER.—Practical, sober, first-class machinist and steamfitter; references. J. J. C., care of Andrew Cullen, 303 Railroad Av., Jersey City.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

Checked Her Enthusiasm by His Own.

From The Chicago Post.

For a long time she stood lost in silent contemplation of the beauties of the scene.

"Did you ever see anything more beautiful?" she said at last.

"It's great," returned her companion briefly, apparently busy taking measurements with his eyes.

"That bold expanse of rock, rising straight up without a break for hundreds of feet, is—"

"Yes; that's what catches me, too," he interrupted. "It's the opportunity of a lifetime, and if I don't have a soap ad. up there inside of forty-eight hours you can put me down as a man who doesn't know his business."

What a German Wants.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Merchants in the foreign trade have a hard time. The following is an exact copy of a letter received in this city from Germany this week. If the writer had only written in German, the American firm would have known what to do. What does this mean?

"It is me still always not successful to received a Grain Exporters of New-York. Please work you once more for me and seek you me to procure a representation of a Exporters in Wheat in New-York."

No Improvement.

From The Detroit News-Tribune.

"Isn't the country air perfectly lovely?"

The Modern Girl shrugged her shoulders coldly.

"Oh, I don't know," she rejoined. "I had my wheel inflated with it this morning, and I don't notice much difference."

His Success.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Oh, yes," said the pianist who made a specialty of playing at select social gatherings, "I have accompanied some of the very best conversationists of our times."

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.

Swept by Ocean Breezes.

SOUSA'S CONCERT BAND. To-day 3:30 and 7:15 P. M.

RICE'S EVANGELINE. Daily exc. Sun. 8:45 P. M. Sat. Mat. 3:45 P. M.

RICE'S CIRCUS CARNIVAL. Exc. Sunday, 3:30 & 9 P. M.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS & CUBA. Exc. Sun. 8:15 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.

Press Eldridge, Nellie Seymour, Four Maissanos, Adelina Roattino, Tatali & Abachi, Aeolian Trio, Imro Fox, Fields and Lewis, Clotilde Antonio, Johnson & Dean.

In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall. ADM., 50c.; RESERVED, $1.00; BOXES, $6.00.

G. C. PALACE ROOF GARDENS. Lexington Av. & 43d St. Rain or shine. Every evening, vaudeville performance. Kiralfy's Ballet, Mme. Pianka's Lions and 8 cubs, Les Voujeres, Proto, and others. Wednesday, Gala Benefit Night. Maggie Cline, Helene Mora, Weber and Fields, and others.

Koster & Bial's MUSIC HALL. TO-NIGHT, SAT. MATINEE. ZAEO FLYING JORDANS, CLERMONT, CLARA WIELAND, VITASCOPE. The performance in the Music Hall, Promenade Concerts on Roof.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. THURSDAY EVE., AUG. 20TH. The first production of

Under the Polar Star.

Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Eve. 8:15.

CASINO. Last 3 Weeks! Centennial Night Aug. 27. Yacht Night, Aug. 28. In Gay New-York. ROOF! DELIA STACEY, in "Undine, or the Water Sprite." Big Sensation!

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. 44TH ST. And B'way. ROOF GARDEN LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT FREGOLI, Papinta, Rachel Walker, and all the best stars.

22D ANNUAL PLATTDEUTSCHE VOLKSFEST at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19, 1896. E. KUHLMANN, Pres. B. MEYBORG, Sec.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St. 25c. 12 to 12. Novel Bill. Dillon Bros., Grinnell & Fostelle, Fialkowski; 33 others. Music Hall. Cool Garden.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. The Enormous Comedy Hit, THOROUGHBRED. Ev'gs 8:20. Mat. Sat. New Songs, New Features, New Dances.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St. and Lex. Av. To-night, DER POLENGRAF, (The Polish Count.)

EDEN MUSEE. World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, 4:00 P. M. To-day, New-York vs. Washington. Adm., 50c.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF Dr. J. Sachs, SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 WEST 59th ST. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES. SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 WEST 59th ST., REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896. COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES. LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

New-York, New-York, 109 West 54th Street, 939 Madison Avenue.

The Ethical Culture Schools. Two Kindergartens. Two Primary Departments (one at each School.) Intermediate Department for children of 10-14 years, at 109 West 54th St. All the regular school branches, and Manual Training, Art, Natural Science, Music, Foreign Languages, Unsectarian Moral Instruction. College Preparatory, for boys and girls, at 939 Madison Av. Normal Course for Kindergartners.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON AV., will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. For circulars and information, the Principal's address, until Sept. 16, is Cotuit, Mass.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL.) Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Departments. SISTER SUPERIOR, 8 and 8 East 46th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Stevens School. THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER. Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the unit. Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives; 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. PLA, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Prin., Albany, N. Y.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, L. I.—A boarding school for young ladies and little girls. For terms and prospectus apply at the academy.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 29th year begins Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

University Law School Sixty-second year begins Oct. 1, 1896. Confers LL. B., also (for graduate courses) LL. M. Tuition, $100. No incidental fee. Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or Professor I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School Day School, 120 Broadway. Evening School, Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of instruction. LL. B. in two years. Graduate course, one year. High standards. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Call or send for prospectus.

S. S. PACKARD, President, 101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.—One month free. MacGregor School, 114 W. 34th St.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS, (Lyceum School of Acting,) Carnegie Hall, N. Y. City. FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, Pres. Thirteenth year begins in October. Write for catalogue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them. E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ALL LAW BUSINESS CAREFULLY ATTENDED; experienced lawyers; agreements, leases, mortgages, wills, partnership papers legally drawn, estates attended; private consultation free. Inter-State Law Association, 3 West 14th St.

WATSON CAUSES TROUBLE

POPULISTS ANXIOUS TO GET HIM OFF THEIR TICKET.

The Meeting of the Executive Committee May Result in a Plan by Which the Georgian Can Be Disposed Of—The National Committee Has the Power to Make a Change—Headquarters Will Be in Chicago, Though Butler Objects.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—There is a probability that the Executive Committee of the Populist Party, at its meeting here to-morrow, may imitate the action of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party and make its headquarters in Chicago, instead of Washington, as at first contemplated.

Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, Chairman of the Populist Executive Committee, like Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, favors Washington, but probably will be overruled, like his "bipartite" colleague, inasmuch as five of the nine members composing the Populist Executive Committee are understood to have declared Chicago more convenient of access to their residences than Washington. It, therefore, is believed that the Populists will follow the example of the Democrats, and remove their titular headquarters to the more congenial atmosphere of Chicago, while retaining a strong and probably a controlling branch office in the National capital.

The Populist Committee has selected for its place of meeting to-morrow, without much regard for the "eternal fitness of things," the Shoreham Hotel, owned by Gov. Levi P. Morton of New-York, and conspicuously known as the Washington home of Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine.

In advance of the meeting of the Populist Executive Committee, it has been given out that the question of retiring or sustaining "Tom" Watson of Georgia, the nominee of the People's Party St. Louis Convention, for Vice President, is not one which will be considered by the Executive Committee.

There is no doubt that Mr. Watson's attitude toward the Bryan-Sewall ticket, and the apparent control which Watson seems to exercise over the 37,000 votes claimed for the Populist Party in Georgia, are giving the "bipartite" managers here much concern. It is claimed that the National Committee alone has power to deal with the filling or creating of vacancies on the National ticket.

The resolution which Senator Allen of Nebraska, the presiding officer, rushed through the St. Louis Convention by a viva voce vote in the confusion incident to its closing hours, gave to the National Committee "plenary powers to act in all matters as if this convention were still in session." Some of Watson's friends here fear that those "plenary powers" may have been delegated to the Executive Committee, and they are not by any means satisfied by the assurances given them to the contrary.

It daily is growing more evident that hopeless confusion will arise, not only in Georgia, but in other Southern States, if there are two free-silver candidates for the Vice Presidency in the field. Fusion movements are in progress in Alabama, North Carolina, Texas, and other States outside of Georgia, which, according to the Southern members of the Populist Executive Committee, will be endangered or defeated unless one of the superfluous tails to the Populistic animal can be removed, and there are those who favor free silver who seriously believe that this is one of the problems which the Executive Committee at its meeting beginning here to-morrow will try to solve.

JONES & CO. ARE HOPEFUL.

Encourage Each Other with Predictions of Wonderful Victories.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, this afternoon was closeted for three hours with several distinguished Democrats discussing the subject of ways and means and the best methods of conducting the campaign. Those present were Mr. Johnson of Kansas, the newly appointed member of the Campaign Committee from that State; Senator Bacon of Georgia, Chairman Faulkner of the Congressional Committee, Mr. McConville of Ohio, Major T. O. Towles of Missouri, Secretary of the Bimetallic League; R. P. Bland of Missouri, Representative Richardson of Tennessee, Representative Livingston of Georgia, and Secretary Gardner of the League of Democratic Clubs.

If any specific plans were agreed upon, the committeemen discreetly kept them to themselves.

Senator Bacon has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, and reported to the committee that he found the whole coast and the country from the Pacific to the Mississippi River ablaze with enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket and the free-coinage platform upon which its candidate had planted himself. Senator Bacon declared that the party would have no trouble in carrying the whole of that part of the country for the ticket.

Mr. Bland gave the committee one of his characteristic talks, and laughed at the claims of the Republicans that they would carry his State. The Democratic ticket, he said, was good for a majority of at least 50,000 to 60,000 in Missouri. Every Western State in like manner, he said, was loyal to the cause of free silver, including Illinois and Indiana.

After the conference was over, Mr. Bland was asked if he could say anything about the rumors that the headquarters were taken to Chicago against the protest of the Chairman and other members of the committee because of the persistency of Mrs. Bryan. Mr. Bland raised his hands deprecatingly at the question and stated that he had nothing to say on the subject, not even denying that he knew anything about it.

Representative Livingston said he was confident that the Democrats would carry not only New-York, but New-Jersey and Delaware. Silver sentiment was, he asserted, almost as rampant in the heart of New-York as it was in the West and South.

Chairman Jones will leave for Chicago to-morrow night or Wednesday morning for the purpose of arranging for the headquarters. Just what building will be occupied he does not know. He said that he had offered Gov. Stone of Missouri a place on the Campaign Committee, but that the Governor had declined it, because of the fact that he could not do the work and still maintain the office of Governor of his State. He would be compelled to give up one or the other, and for that reason he preferred not to go on the Campaign Committee.

This committee will not find its work child's play, said Senator Jones. The members are expected to be about headquarters and actively engaged. Messrs. McLean of Ohio, Smalley of Vermont, and Howell of Georgia will be stationed in Washington and the other members at Chicago. They will have full charge, and will take hold at an early day.

The Executive Committee has not yet been agreed upon by the Chairman. He will probably not announce it until after he reaches Chicago. It is not likely that Gov. Stone will be placed on this committee, as it has been the custom to appoint men to that committee from States where the fighting is close. At all events, he would not be Chairman, for the Chairman of the National Committee himself is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Jones does not care to delegate that duty to any one else.

It also has been settled that there will be no headquarters of any kind in New-York. If Treasurer St. John finds it impossible to go to Chicago, he will remain in New-York, but his office there will be the only thing approaching a headquarters in the metropolis.

While the headquarters of the National Committee are to be in Chicago, it is the general impression that the real headquarters, instead of the branch, will be in this city. The naming of Chicago was, as one member of the committee put it to-day, merely catering to sentiment. The main work will be done from this city.

Although no official programme has been arranged, it is unofficially announced that after Mr. Bryan speaks at Buffalo and Erie, on the 26th and 29th instants, he will go direct to Lincoln and remain until after the first week in September. He then probably will go to St. Louis between the 7th and 10th of that month, where he will speak. Thence he will go to Louisville. From that point his tentative itinerary includes Atlanta, portions of North Carolina, Richmond, and Baltimore. He will arrive in the latter city some time between the 15th and the 20th of September, where he will be notified formally of his nomination by the silver party.

Between Richmond and Baltimore, it is expected that Mr. Bryan will speak at a ratification meeting to be held in this city. After Oct. 1 he will confine himself to the Middle Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

PROBABLY WILL INDORSE BRYAN.

Nationals of Kansas to Meet at Topeka To-day.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17.—The State Convention of the National Party will be held in Topeka to-morrow, when a State ticket will be nominated. There is a strong likelihood that the Bryan and Sewall Electors nominated at Hutchinson, Aug. 4, will be made the nominees of the new party.

Most of the old Prohibition Party leaders have followed ex-Gov. John P. St. John into the new party, and the convention will be much larger than that held several weeks ago by the Prohibitionists. The National Party probably will absorb the bulk of the old party, which two years ago polled over 5,000 votes in Kansas.

STEWART REPLIES TO THURSTON.

Refers Unkindly to the Senator's Employment by Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Senator W. M. Stewart to-day gave out for publication a reply to Senator Thurston's letter to him published this morning regarding the charge that Mr. Bryan had been a paid lecturer in the employ of silver-mine owners. The letter quotes Thurston's statement that he had not assailed Bryan's character in any instance, or by any word, and Mr. Stewart asks Thurston how he can reconcile that statement with the following language used by him in the speech which gave rise to the controversy:

> The proprietors of the big bonanzas have found it profitable to keep a large number of lecturers and other spokesmen on the road preaching to the people. Among the many who have thus been employed and carried on the pay rolls of the big bonanzas for a number of years is William J. Bryan of Nebraska, a paid agent and spokesman of the free-silver combine.

The letter then continues:

> Your disclaimer in connection with the foregoing statement requires explanation, provided you consider your reputation for truth and veracity valuable. But your disclaimer that you would "be the last man to assail the character of Mr. Bryan" reflects either upon your veracity or your knowledge of the law of libel. If you are a lawyer, and the fact that you have been retained by the Union Pacific Railroad for so many years indicates that you are useful in some way to that institution, you ought to know that repeating a slander or libel is equally as slanderous or libelous as the original matter.
>
> You assume that you are not assailing Mr. Bryan when you are quoting what irresponsible newspapers say of him and giving to such statements all the credit your high official position can confer. You belittle your understanding when you say that it is the duty of Mr. Bryan to enter into personal controversy with every hireling newspaper scribbler who is employed to slander or defame him. The people understand the animus of partisan newspapers and make proper allowances for their assertions, but when you clothe their slanders with your official robes it is a lame and cowardly defense on your part to protect yourself by skulking behind miserable newspaper scribblers.
>
> I called your attention to the injustice of your charge, not the charge of newspapers, which I have again quoted for the purpose of calling your attention to the charge you made, supposing that you were an honorable man and would retract the charges at once, if you were unable to prove them. Instead of doing so, you repeated other stale slanders against Mr. Bryan, myself, Senator Sharon, Gov. Stanford, and others, which, if true, do not prove your charge against Mr. Bryan.
>
> I shall not reiterate in kind and quote what venal newspapers or even reputable men say of you, because it is not pertinent to the issue. The issue is whether you have, unjustly and without proof, assailed the character of Mr. Bryan. You cannot avoid that issue by pretending that you only repeated a falsehood which somebody else originated. Do you not fear the repeating of a falsehood and attributing it to irresponsible parties will impair your influence in favor of the cause you are advocating? You must remember, my dear Senator, that there is a sense of public justice which is outraged by slander and libel, which you cannot justify by claiming you have a right to repeat it because you had not the courage to originate it. If you have no case against Mr. Bryan, which you have already virtually admitted by citing irrelevant, incompetent hearsay to prove your charge, your slanders will be harmless so far as he is concerned; but can you afford to be published to the world as a peddler of slanders which you cannot prove? If you have any friends who supposed you were both honest and brave, they will be sorely disappointed if you fail to frankly avow your error and retract your slanders or prove the truth of your charges which I have quoted above.

Senator Thurston is something of a letter writer himself, so it is reasonable to expect from him an early reply.

BLUNDER MADE AT THE HOSPITAL.

While Birdsall Lived, Another Man's Body Was Sent Home as His.

Notwithstanding the closest secrecy imposed on every person connected with Gouverneur Hospital, a queer blunder, which may result in damage suits, was brought to light yesterday.

Through an error on the part of the hospital officials a poor woman was called on to defray in part the expenses of the funeral of a man supposed to be her brother.

The brother, it turns out, is still alive. He is Charles Birdsall, who lives in South Third Street, near Berry Street, Brooklyn, and is employed in the feed and grain store of D. McNamara, at 23 Pitts Street.

While delivering grain Tuesday night at the premises of Solomon Alter, 11 Montgomery Street, he was overcome by heat. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to Gouverneur Hospital. The doctors said he would die before morning.

His employer sent a man to the hospital late that night and he was informed that Birdsall was dead. Mr. McNamara sent word to Birdsall's sister, in Brooklyn, of her brother's death, and there was great sorrow in the household. The neighbors assembled in the house to offer their condolence.

Candles were procured and a local undertaker was instructed to procure a coffin and go after the body. At the hospital the undertaker stated his errand, and a body covered with a sheet was produced and placed in the wagon.

The body was carried across the ferry and taken to the house, where, it is said, there was a wild scene of joyousness when the sheet was pulled back and it was found that the body was not that of Birdsall.

The corpse was taken back to Gouverneur Hospital and the doctors then realized their mistake. The information, however, that Birdsall was dead had been given out and his name was published among those who had died from the effects of the heat.

When Birdsall's sister learned that he was alive, she went to the hospital, and, going to his bedside, said: "Oh, Charlie, I thought you were dead."

"Not much," said Birdsall, who is rapidly recovering.

The question has arisen as to who is going to pay the undertaker, who demands his money. The sister thinks that, inasmuch as his services were called into requisition through a blunder of the hospital officials, they should be held responsible for his bill.

Knights of Honor Reunion.

The united lodges of New-York and Brooklyn, Knights of Honor, will hold a reunion and Summernight's festival at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, L. I., to-morrow. The officers of the Board of Delegates representing the seventy-eight lodges that will participate are Charles Plock, Chairman; John Magill, Vice Chairman; E. A. Peisker, Secretary, and Arthur C. Searles, Treasurer. Dancing will commence at 3 o'clock P. M. A first-class vaudeville performance will be given in the spacious theatre. Bowling and shooting contests for valuable prizes have been arranged. There will be games for the women and children. The Supreme and Grand Lodge officers, and many of the prominent city officials of New-York and Brooklyn have signified their intention to be present. It is expected this reunion will be superior to the one held last year, at which over $1,000 people were present.

Concerts by the Manuscript Society.

The seventh anniversary of the founding of the Manuscript Society of New-York will be celebrated at Manhattan Beach on Aug. 27, when concerts will be given at 3:30 and 7:15 o'clock P. M. The programmes will be entirely made up of compositions by members of the society. Mr. Sousa, the composer and conductor, has generously tendered to the society the services of his band for the occasion. It is announced that all members of the Manuscript Society will have free admission to concerts on registering at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. It is expected that the members will meet together and have luncheon at the hotel at 5 P. M.

BRYAN IN A QUIET SPOT

WILL PREPARE HIS LETTER IN THE SECLUSION OF UPPER RED HOOK.

Makes a Few Corrections in His Madison Square Speech, and Says He Will Make a Denial of Senator Thurston's Charge that He Has Been in the Employ of the Bonanza Kings—A Speech at Poughkeepsie.

UPPER RED HOOK, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Here in this little Dutchess County village, six miles from the nearest station on the New York Central Railroad, nearly two miles from a branch road of the Philadelphia and Reading, and away from the busy whirl of politics, William J. Bryan has established himself for a week or ten days of quiet to enable him to compose his letter of acceptance.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Perrine. Mrs. Perrine was Mrs. Bryan's teacher at the Female Academy in Jacksonville, Ill., the town where the Democratic candidate also received the principal part of his education.

The Perrine residence is a pretty frame structure, right in the village and adjacent to the general store kept by the nominee's host.

Upper Red Hook feels flattered by the presence of a candidate for the Presidency, and to-night there was an outpouring of citizens from this place and neighboring villages to give him a welcome. Party lines were not drawn in the reception given for Mr. and Mrs. Bryan by Mr. and Mrs. Perrine, and there were many Republicans at the gathering. The J. Watts De Peyster Gun Squad, from Madalin, a nearby community, was at hand and fired a salute, and a brass band discoursed popular airs during the evening. Jacob Pfeffer, a lawyer of Red Hook, introduced Mr. Bryan to the gathering in and about Mr. Perrine's house, and, standing on the portico, Mr. Bryan in a short speech of thanks said:

> Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: Speaking for Mrs. Bryan as well as for myself, I desire to thank the gentleman who has so graciously extended the welcome and the people who by their presence supported his words.
>
> It gives us great pleasure to come here upon this occasion and renew an old-time acquaintance with one of your esteemed citizens. In reaching this spot we have passed up the river of which we have so often heard, but of which until this visit we knew nothing.
>
> We have been impressed with the fact that this river and its surroundings are not only pleasing to the eye of those who love beauty of scenery, but are also pleasing to those who are interested in the historic scenes of Revolutionary days. We shall remember with great delight this our first acquaintance with them.
>
> We are glad to find our rest in this quiet place among the people who exemplify the truth spoken by the wise man so many hundred years ago. When Solomon said that he desired neither riches nor poverty he gave expression to a thought that we may well consider. In such a community as this we find equality and fraternity, and we find people bound together in a friendship that promises well for all that is good and uplifting in the human race.
>
> We are glad to come among you. We are glad to rest here a few days from the weariness of the campaign, and we are pleased to know that you, who live among these mountains, where you can take a broader view of these earthly scenes, are also, as citizens, able to rise and take a broad view of our political life that you, Republicans, as well as Democrats, you, the members of all parties, can lay aside for the moment all political thoughts and gather, without respect to party affiliations, to do honor to the office, to which at this time, I aspire. "And you'll get it," said a voice.
>
> I have always lived among those who differed with me, and at all times I have found some of my best friends among those who could not agree with me upon public questions. I expect to find it that way this year, and in all the years to come, but I am glad that friendship, affection, and love are strong enough to cross all lines and bind together all congenial spirits.
>
> I am glad, too, that you recognize that higher plane of citizenship in which each citizen while firmly standing by that in which he believes and courageously upholding the cause which he espouses to be best for his country, can at the same time, extend to all others that charity which he asks for himself. I am glad that as we struggle on with intense earnestness in carrying forward those policies which we believe are of vital importance, we can still, like brethren, stand side by side without feeling that there is in these contests anything which should draw forth personal animosity.
>
> I thank you for your gathering and for this opportunity of making your acquaintance. [Loud cheers.]

Hugh J. Brady, Chairman of the St. Louis Central Committee and a member of the Bryan and Sewall Committee on Notification, met Mr. Bryan by accident on the steamer Albany to-day and had dinner with him. Mr. Brady says that Mr. Bryan told him that he will speak in St. Louis between the 10th and 15th of September. In answer to repeated inquiries as to whether he would make reply to the speech to be delivered to-morrow night by Bourke Cockran, Mr. Bryan said: "Mr. Cockran and I discussed both the silver question and the income tax while in Congress. If he advances any new arguments, they can go to the country along with my speech of last week. I shall not return to New-York until the latter part of September, when I expect to speak briefly in Brooklyn on my way to New-England, and in New-York on my way from New-England."

Mr. Bryan's attention was called to-day to several errors that appeared in the printed copy of his Madison Square Garden speech. He gave out the following corrections:

Near the beginning of the speech the word "property" should be changed to "poverty," so that the quotation from Lincoln will read: "No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty."

Near the end of the paragraph beginning "It cannot be successfully claimed" the word "not should be inserted after "must," as to read: "The influence of this great Nation must not be thrown upon the side of gold," &c.

Near the end of the speech, in the sentence beginning "The people of the United States would be injured by the charge in the ratio," &c., the word "charge" should read "change."

In the speech as given out through the newspapers the paragraph beginning "In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad" was misplaced by the printer. That paragraph should immediately precede the paragraph beginning "Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad," &c.

Concerning Senator Thurston's statement in his letter to Senator Stewart that Mr. Bryan had been charged with being in the pay of silver mine owners, Mr. Bryan said to-night that he had denied this statement on several occasions, and that a denial would be made at an early day.

JOURNEY UP THE RIVER.

The Candidate Talks a Little at Poughkeepsie.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Candidate Bryan and wife to-day came to the home of Mr. E. C. Perrine, at Upper Red Hook, six miles from here. The greater part of the journey was made by boat.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Mr. Sewall, and the members of Mr. John Brisben Walker's family had an early breakfast at the Walker residence, at Irvington. There was some uncertainty as to whether the steamer Albany would stop at Irvington, and when it was learned from the steamboat company that the depth of water was not sufficient to permit the vessel to make a landing, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sewall, and the others of the party took a train to Yonkers to catch the Albany there. As the two candidates drove past The Cosmopolitan building on their way to the Irvington station they were cheered by the employes, and there was more cheering as the train pulled out.

The train reached Yonkers at 9:35 A. M., and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and their friends went immediately to the Albany's landing. The vessel had arrived a few minutes before, and after good-byes to Mr. Sewall and Mr. Walker the Bryans started at 9:45 on their trip up the Hudson. Mr. Sewall returned to New-York.

At Newburg the dock was crowded. When the boat arrived Mr. Bryan was at dinner, but in response to calls from the crowd he went on deck and bowed.

At West Point the wharf was crowded with people, who gave three cheers for the nominee and three more for his wife, and yelled again as the Albany cast off her lines. Several hundred people were on the boat, and nearly all of these pressed around Mr. and Mrs. Bryan with hands outstretched. When the boat had started up stream a stateroom was placed at the disposal of the candidate and his wife by the steamboat officials, and in this Mr. and Mrs. Bryan received a number of the passengers.

At Poughkeepsie 400 persons were gathered on the wharf, and a cheer was given as Mr. Bryan walked down the gangplank. The crowd followed him the two blocks that he and Mrs. Bryan walked to the railroad station, where Mr. Bryan was surrounded in the waiting room and finally forced out on the platform. Here, mounted on a truck, he made a little speech, the first since his appearance at Madison Square Garden. He said:

> I am coming up here into this section of the State for a rest, and, therefore, am not going to make any speeches. I do not expect to be able to see you again, and I take this opportunity for thanking you for the interest you are taking in the campaign. From reading some of the New-York papers it would seem that there is no silver sentiment in New-York, but the great daily papers are not able to suppress the sentiment of the masses of the people. [Cheers.] I believe that this campaign will be characterized by more intense feeling than any in which we younger men have been engaged in. This is a campaign in which the people are thinking. When the people think, they decide, and when they decide they act. [Applause.] The so-called financiers believe that they have the right to use the ballot to protect their interests. Why haven't the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect their own interests?

Here Mr. Bryan paused, but in response to cries of "more" he asked: "How many of you have been studying the silver question? Hold up your hands." A number of hands were raised.

"Now let me ask each of you to consider this question to himself."

A voice, [interrupting]—"How are you for the working classes, Mr. Bryan?"

"You take what I have said and what I have done and let the working people decide. [Applause.] It's not for a candidate to tell you how to vote," said Mr. Bryan, continuing. "I have too much respect for the rights of individuals to attempt to tell any one how to vote. I can simply defend the policies for which I stand, and then let the people choose between my opponent and myself. But I do desire to urge you to find out what your duty is, and then have the courage to do it." [Applause.]

Mr. Bryan held a short reception and took the New-York Central train for this place at 1:50 P. M.

The ride from Poughkeepsie was short and was made in an ordinary day coach. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were met by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Perrine, and, after some of the two-score of people at the little station had shaken hands with them, they were driven off by the Perrines to their home at Upper Red Hook, six miles distant.

Wants Headquarters Here.

I. N. Stevens of Colorado, Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Silver Party, came to this city yesterday and went to Fire Island for a conference with Treasurer William P. St. John.

Mr. Stevens is in favor of establishing the headquarters of the party in this city, and his conference with Mr. St. John related to this subject.

Mr. Stevens said that if headquarters were established here the leading Republican silverites of the Western States, the Senatorial coterie, which includes Dubois of Idaho, Pettigrew of South Dakota, Mantle of Montana, and others would be in control of affairs and make an organized effort for converts in the Eastern States.

Want Mr. Bryan in Brooklyn.

The Bryan-Sewall Club in Brooklyn yesterday sent a letter to William J. Bryan asking him to designate a day on which he will make a speech in the Montauk Theatre before his return to the West. If the candidate will speak in Brooklyn it is the intention of the club to have the meeting the latter part of this month. In connection with the meeting, if there be one, there will be a woman's reception, in charge of Miss Mary Maltby, an ardent advocate for silver, and one of the leading members of the Civitas Club.

Chicago Ticket Indorsed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—In the two Jefferson County Assembly District Democratic Conventions here to-day resolutions were adopted indorsing the Chicago ticket and platform. The State delegates selected are pronounced free-silver men. They are Wilbur F. Porter, Patrick Redmond, and Eldredge Green from the First District, and John N. Carlisle, Smith T. Woolworth, and W. H. Delmare from the Second.

FUNERAL OF JAMES OLWELL.

St. Francis Xavier's Church Crowded with His Friends and Relatives.

The funeral of James Olwell, who was for many years prominently connected with the Irish Emigrant Society, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and other public and private business, religious, and charitable associations and enterprises in this city, took place yesterday morning in the Church of St. Francis Xavier. The church was crowded soon after the doors were opened.

The beautiful interior of the church was made very sombre, the walls and fronts of the galleries being heavily draped in black. The body was taken up the central aisle of the church about 10:30 o'clock and placed in front of the altar rail. The coffin was covered with flowers, arranged in beautiful and appropriate designs. The pall bearers were David Ledwith, J. J. Campion, L. J. Callanan, Henry Amery, Allen B. Potter, James R. Floyd, J. C. McCarthy, James Rorke, F. A. Palmer, and L. E. Gregg.

Among those present at the services were Col. L. G. Woodhouse of the Seventh Regiment Veterans, P. H. Leonard, Capt. Otto Heinzman, Henry J. Jackson, and delegations from the officers of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank and the Irish Emigrant Society.

A large number of children from the orphan asylums, in which Mr. Olwell took a special interest in his lifetime, were led into the church by the sisters and assigned to side pews near the front.

The Rev. F. E. Murphy of the Church of St. Francis Xavier was the celebrant of the mass, and the Rev. Ulrich was the deacon. The blessing after the mass was pronounced by Bishop Farley. There was no sermon. The burial was in the Olwell family plot in Calvary Cemetery. There was a long line of carriages in the funeral cortège.

FUNERAL OF OLIN L. WARNER.

Many Artists Attended the Services and Viewed His Unfinished Work.

There was a notable gathering of painters and sculptors at the funeral yesterday afternoon of Olin L. Warner, the sculptor, who died on Friday at the Presbyterian Hospital from injuries received on July 21 by being thrown from his bicycle in a collision with a cab in West End Avenue.

The services were held at 467 Central Park West, the unique and charming house which Mr. Warner had planned and built for his home, and were conducted by the Rev. Edward Judson of the Judson Memorial Baptist Church in Washington Square South.

Among the artists and others present at the services were J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society; Augustus St. Gaudens, F. Kaldenberg, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Richard Watson Gilder, A. W. Drake, William Lewis Fraser, J. S. Inglis, A. P. Ryder, William Magrath, William Marshall, Edwin H. Blashfield, A. F. Jaccaci, C. Y. Turner, William C. Brownell, Otto Heineke, William H. Sheldon, and Lieut. C. E. S. Wood.

The services were very simple, and at their conclusion the body was taken to Mount Hope Cemetery for burial. Handsome floral tributes were sent to the house by the Century Club, the Society of American Artists, and the National Sculpture Society.

The artists present assembled in Mr. Warner's studio after the services and viewed the work that he was engaged upon when he met with the accident which caused his death. It was a figure for the new Congressional Library at Washington.

Fluctuations in Wheat Prices.

In the confusion at Chicago over the trouble of the Moores, wheat is cutting strange capers. September option closed Saturday at 55 cents a bushel, and lost one-half a cent yesterday. St. Louis ran the other way, and made a gain of five-eighths of a cent for the day. New-York followed Chicago for September, closing at 62⅛ cents a bushel, an allowance of 7⅝ cents for transportation. For December options, however, Chicago closed at 58⅛ cents and New-York at 64⅞ cents, a difference of 6¾ cents. If St. Louis, Chicago, and New-York showed these disparities in stocks there would be some arbitrage profits for brokers as quickly as the wires could carry the orders for them.

No Strike of German Painters.

The German Painters' Union, numbering 2,000 members, held a meeting at 818 East Sixty-third Street last night. After a long session it was announced that they had no intention of striking.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

She was young and she was pretty, and she was spending a portion of the Summer away from the protecting maternal and paternal eyes. The place was charming, but from a financial point of view there were many temptations. There were mountain rides and straw rides; there were bean-bag parties and all sorts of other parties, for which to contribute for prizes, to say nothing of ordinary drives and trips to town with alpenstocks, soda and candy to buy. This is what she wrote home after an absence of several weeks: "If you want me to come home, you must send me some money, and if you want me to stay—well, then, you must send me some money, anyway."

⁂

Brooklyn has a number of genuine roof gardens—literally gardens on roofs. An unusual thing about these gardens is that they are not used by the persons upon whose roofs they rest, and in the middle of the Summer, when their beauty and coolness can be best appreciated, they are deserted and waste their cultivated sweetness upon the city air.

The gardens of the large and beautiful houses of Columbia Heights, Pierrepont Place, and Montague Terrace, which make such a bright spot in the dark line of Brooklyn buildings as they are seen from the East River, rest at the extreme ends upon houses built into the steep wall that rises from the storehouses below. Though more pretentious, these houses are built into a bank, after the fashion of the Western dugout. They are like these structures in being warm in Winter, but they are also hot in Summer, and it is difficult to understand how human beings can live in them. Many of these partially underground buildings are now used for manufacturing purposes. The houses used for dwellings shelter the poorest class of people, a saloon for every other house, making them happier or more miserable, according to the point of view from which the subject is considered. Among the older Brooklynites are those who remember a terrible catastrophe which occurred at a fire in these underground dwellings. A crowd of people was standing in the street above, which is partially supported by well-buttressed walls of granite, when the earth gave way and several men were precipitated into the fiery furnace below.

⁂

"I have a friend," said the Wall Street man, "who has lately taken up farming extensively. He is a banker, and he can afford to be an amateur farmer. I met him the last time I was in Vermont. 'Good morning, Farmer Brown!' I called. 'Can you let me have some butter, and what do you ask a pound for it?' 'Well,' he answered, 'How would it do for me to let you have it at cost? You can have it for $1 a pound.'"

⁂

"The one fault I find with you here in New-York," said the English artist, "is your dinginess—you don't put color into anything. Why don't you have deep greens and reds? I haven't seen a colored sail since I have been here. Sails dipped in tanbark are a deep orange red. The effect is beautiful, and the tanbark makes the sails stronger. Perhaps your sailors do not care to have their sails last."

⁂

Yellow watermelons are not so common that they are very generally known, but they are to be found occasionally in New-York and vicinity. There is apparently little difference between them and the ordinary watermelon, except in color. The black seeds in the yellow centre show the ripeness of the melon as they do in the red. "Yellow watermelons are very common in Turkey," says an Armenian in this country. "We have them in all sizes. There is a small, round variety half as large as a football that is very nice and others are no larger than tennis balls when perfectly ripe. Some varieties of melons grow to enormous size with us."

⁂

He was a tall reverend-looking clergyman. His age and snow-white hair emphasized the dignity of his office. He is spending the Summer at a beautiful place some 100 miles up the Hudson. On this particular day he had returned after a brief visit to New-York. The particular hostelry which he is favoring with his presence being crowded during the month of August, as the majority of Summer establishments are, he is rooming in an adjoining cottage. It was at a moderately late hour when he entered the cottage that night and attempted to make his way to the upper floor, where the other occupants had already retired. He tried the door leading to the upper regions—it would not open. He tried it one way and another, but with no better success. The down-stairs lodger coming to his assistance, they worked together. The door would not open.

"I don't know what I am going to do," said the reverend gentleman, disturbed somewhat out of his usual placidity. "Mr. Blank," he called to the man up stairs. No answer. "Mrs. Blank," he called. "Mr. Blank." Then footsteps were heard at the top of the stairs and the voice of Mr. Blank remarking in somewhat surly and decided tones: "That door is open." The sound of the voice did not come through the closed door, and as the two laborers down below made investigations in the dim lamp light they discovered the truth of Mr. Blank's statement. They had been working at a door long since nailed up. "I have heard before of people going to New-York and not being able to get the door open when they came home," remarked the reverend gentleman in a whimsical tone, as he mounted the stairs.

⁂

It is said that there are only two establishments in the country where the big lunch wagons, such as those which are kept open night and day by the Church Temperance Society in New-York are made. These are in Worcester, Mass. The proprietors are men who originally owned lunch carts of their own, and from that beginning developed the larger business.

⁂

There was a sneak thief on one of the day boats leaving New-York the other day. It was a woman—that much the officers had learned from a detective on the wharf. She had managed to evade him, while her confederate, a man, was captured. "We are on the lookout for her," said the purser of the boat, "and if we find any one whom we have the slightest reason to suspect she will be searched before she leaves the boat. These women haunt the ladies' rooms, and when a woman lays her rings down beside the bowl to wash her hands she takes possession of them. These August crowds offer a great field for sneak thieves and pickpockets."

⁂

This is the time of year when cords of wood are being transported through the country in the shape of alpenstocks. Every train or boat leaving the vicinity of the mountains carries its complement of young maidens and old maidens, small girls and small boys, all with more or less fantastically decorated sticks.

⁂

She was an old German woman. No one knew where she was going, but evidently some distance, for she carried an enormous bundle wrapped in newspaper and containing her personal effects. Supernatural gifts of second sight were not necessary to discover the last fact, for hardly had the old woman entered the train before the contents of her package were exhibited to the view of the other travelers. Newspapers have their uses, but they were never intended for wrapping parcels. The strain and the heat of the poor old creature's arms had been too much for it. There was a sound like the outburst of a long pent-up sigh, followed by a shower of neat, but plain, garments of feminine wearing apparel along the aisle, and a ripple of laughter which traveled rapidly down the car. Every one was interested. That newspaper was gone, the contents of the package were scattered. What was the owner going to do? She did not know any better than the other passengers, and it was no laughing matter for her. Just then a man, who had been intently reading his paper, looked up and took in the situation at a glance. He arose quietly, put down his paper, and stepped into the aisle. One after the other he took up the different articles, rolled them into tight little bundles, took his own paper and wrapped them neatly in it, tied together the broken string and handed the woman her package in many times better condition than it was before. She was not diffusive in her thanks, but her gratitude was shown in her face. "Oh, tank you, Sir; tank you, Sir," she said as she sat down smiling happily, her rejuvenated bundle clasped tightly in her arms again.

⁂

It was just after a severe rain. The gutters were flooded. She was tired after her shopping expedition and anxious to get the first car for home, but there was a small ocean between her and the centre of the street. "What shall I do?" she thought to herself, looking anxiously around. "Just step on my foot, Ma'am," said an audible voice answering her mental question. In front of her stood a rough-looking workman, his foot in the middle of the gutter stream and his hand outstretched. She took the hand, and, with the utmost courtesy, almost with an air of chivalry, she was handed safely across.

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Arthur Powell Lord, son of George W. T. Lord, late of the firm of Lord & Taylor, left on the Campania last Saturday for Paris via Liverpool. Mr. Lord resides permanently in Paris, on the Rue Pergolese, and has a large studio attached to his residence. Ferdinand P. Earle, Jr., son of Gen. Earle, accompanied Mr. Lord, and will make a prolonged visit with the Lords.

—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the German Lloyd steamship Fulda, from Genoa, were Eugene Beitter, the Rev. Thomas P. Grace, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilson Willets. On the Aller of the same line, from Bremen, was Joseph L. Barbour, John H. Forbell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Harris, Robert E. Pommer, Treadway Carlton, and Joseph Cox.

—Only two candidates were examined yesterday by the Civil Service Board for medical bath attendants. The duties of such attendants will be to regulate the temperature of baths and to give massage treatment. Three candidates were examined for labratory attendants for the Health Board.

—Jo Paige Smith has been appointed the New-York representative of the Harry Davis enterprises. Mr. Smith has for the last ten years been associated with the theatrical firms of Jacob Litt and Hoyt & McKee. His wide acquaintance in the profession will make him a valuable man.

—Among the home-coming passengers on the steamship Majestic, due to-morrow, is Mrs. Richard Mansfield, who has been spending the Summer in France. Mrs. Mansfield while in Paris was entertained by the Seligmans of the well-known banking house.

—Among the passengers booked on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which will sail to-day for Southampton and Bremen are Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bradley, Arthur Herbert, Henry Silver, and Henry H. Vail.

—Henry Steinman, seven years old, while playing on the roof of his home, 211 East Sixty-first Street, early last evening, fell through the air-shaft to the cellar and was instantly killed.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted the application of Mary L. Norvell for an injunction to restrain the Staten Island Railroad Company from making unnecessary noises on the curves of the road. Mrs. Norvell lives at Stuyvesant Place and Hyatt Street, New-Brighton, and she asserts that the cars in turning the curves make a noise which disturbs the entire community. A little grease, she declares, would abate the nuisance, but this the company refuses to use.

—William W. Goodrich, who has been out of town for some time, returned yesterday and was sworn in by Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, as a Justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Goodrich takes the place of Justice Calvin E. Pratt. After taking the oath the commission was sent to Albany. As soon as Justice Goodrich hears that it has been filed he will relieve Justice Clement, who has been sitting in Justice Gaynor's place since the latter went to Europe.

—Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday committed Rose Marie Vincens to the State Homeopathic Hospital, at Middletown, N. Y. Miss Vincens is twenty-four years old, and is at present in the Flatbush Asylum. Prof. Jarvis S. Wight of the Long Island College Hospital examined the young woman and stated to the Court that she was insane.

—The Aldermen were to have held a special meeting yesterday to consider the requisition of the Health Commissioner for $35,000 to carry out the work of his department. Only eight members were present, and an adjournment was taken till Sept. 14.

—Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, yesterday appointed Frank Doyle referee in the matter of the final accounting of Samuel F. Clarkson as assignee of the estate of Samuel G. Clarkson.

—Patrolman John Hastings of the Fourth Avenue station died at the Norwegian Hospital yesterday from apoplexy. He was thirty-four years old, and was appointed a policeman in 1892.

—The body of a man was found at the foot of Commerce Street yesterday. The man was about forty years old, with sandy complexion and hair, and was dressed in a black suit.

—There will be an examination for gaugers and others in the Internal Revenue Collector's office Sept. 18, in the schoolhouse at Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street.

—The will of Matthew Mickelborough was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The estate, valued at $10,000, is left to his three children.

—Controller Palmer yesterday appointed Charles Lemp of the Twenty-eighth Ward a messenger in his office at $1,000 a year.

—The public baths were used by 55,219 persons last week.

Long Island.

—John Hewlett, a colored man, of Islip, is in a critical condition, suffering from gunshot wounds in his right arm and side, alleged to have been inflicted by John Mann, also colored. Hewlett resided with the Mann family, about two miles east of Central Islip. He threatened to set Mann's house on fire and kill Mann and his family. Mann, who is an invalid, became frightened, and, securing a gun, shot Hewlett. The injured man was removed to Brentwood, where Dr. Ross dressed his wounds. Mann was taken into custody by Constable Washburn, and Justice Blacker held him to await the result of Hewlett's injuries.

—Mrs. George W. Fletcher appeared before Justice Duffy, in the Long Island City Police Court, yesterday, when her husband, who is eighteen years old, was arraigned, on a charge of abandonment. He was arrested Sunday night, in Bowery Bay Beach, just after he had returned from a yachting trip. When the case was called, the wife said she had decided not to press the charge against her husband, and he was discharged. Accompanied by her grandfather, the wife and her husband left the courtroom, and, taking a carriage, drove home.

—Special Excise Inspector Hibbard of Elmira, who has been in Long Island City for the last few weeks, investigating the alleged Raines law hotels, yesterday ordered four of them to be closed. They were those of E. Einhardt, at 906 Steinway Avenue; James Cody, 957 Steinway Avenue; Richard Donovan, 958 Steinway Avenue, and Charles Schwanefluegel of Steinway Avenue, near the Shore Road. They were closed for the reason that the hotel law was not being complied with.

—E. F. Fagan, the Principal of the High School; Peter E. Demarest, Principal of the Fifth Ward School; Superintendent John E. Schull, and School Commissioners John N. Pobley and Cornelius Jordan yesterday continued the examination of young women applicants for positions as teachers. There were many present. The examinations will continue for a week.

New-Rochelle.

—Huckleberry Island, a breezy strip of land containing several acres, in the middle of Long Island Sound, opposite New-Rochelle, is a favorite landing place for sailing and rowing parties. It is uninhabited, save by the few campers who from time to time pitch their tents there during the Summer. The ground is rocky and partly overgrown with low shrubs. The island is not beautiful, but it is always wind-swept, and there is a clean beach washed by the pure waters of the Sound, making a pleasant bathing place. Picknickers improvise tables by spreading white cloths on the rocks. Every bright day attracts visitors from New-Rochelle and Pelham to Huckleberry Island.

—The business men's annual outing will be held to-day. Twenty or more well-known men of the village will be taken by Eugene Lambden on his yacht Twilight to some point on Long Island opposite the village, convenient for a clambake, where the day will be spent in pleasant festivities. Among Mr. Lambden's guests on the yacht will be George H. Deveau, George Ferguson, W. S. Spencer, Edward Lambden, Joseph Lambden, William F. Martin, Peter Pine, and Orin Baxter.

—Thieves broke into a toolhouse in Lockwood Avenue Sunday, where a residence is being built, and secured $50 worth of tools belonging to William M. Sears, boss carpenter, and his men.

—The Commissioners of Sewers will open bids on 1,800 feet of pipe, with manholes for surface drain, in Main Street, west of Harrison Street.

Jersey City.

—Oscar L. Carpenter and Bert W. Miller are engaged in the real estate business at 135 Pavonia Avenue. Miller caused Carpenter's arrest yesterday for an alleged attempt to shoot him. He said he had a quarrel with his partner, who drew a pistol. He seized it, and in the scuffle the weapon was discharged. The bullet lodged in the ceiling. Police Justice Potts held Carpenter for trial and Miller as a witness. Both men gave bail.

—Miss Nellie Evans of 535 Barrow Street was passing through Newark Avenue yesterday when a colored man snatched her pocketbook and ran through the crowd into Erie Street. He was pursued, captured, and the pocketbook was recovered. The prisoner gave his name as Cicero Evens, and said he lived in Richmond, Va. He was locked up.

—Thomas Stack of 464 Second Street fell asleep on the stoop of his house late Sunday night. He was roused by some one rifling his pockets. He seized the man and held him until a policeman arrived. The prisoner said he was Henry Featherstone, but declined to say where he lived. He was locked up.

—It is estimated that 10,000 attended the free excursion of the Robert Davis Association yesterday. The crowd filled eight barges, which were hauled by four tugs. The excursionists were provided with sandwiches and milk free. The excursion went to River View Grove, opposite Yonkers.

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Does your furniture harmonize in color with its surroundings? Why not?

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Besides all the other colors that come from enameling, staining, and upholstering.

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HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Summer and Fall Months
THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for from two to six days, according to their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"JACK, WHERE BE YOU"?
By CHARLES KELSEY GAINES,
NOW RUNNING.

August
19—"Jack, Where Be You?" Charles Kelsey Gaines.
20—"Breaking a Record," Owen Hall.
21—"Breaking a Record," Owen Hall.
22—"Breaking a Record," Owen Hall.
24—"Breaking a Record," Owen Hall.
25—"The White Thread," Allen Upward.
26—"The White Thread," Allen Upward.
27—"The White Thread," Allen Upward.
28—"The White Thread," Allen Upward.
29—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katharine Green.
31—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katharine Green.
September
1—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katharine Green.
2—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katharine Green.
3—"A Difficult Problem," Anna Katharine Green.

—Mary Dolan, seventy years old, of 41 Grand Street, was run over by a United States mail wagon Sunday night, while crossing Warren Street. Her right arm was broken, and she was badly bruised about the body. She was attended by Dr. Kennedy and taken home.

FELDMAN'S HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

He Says a Cuban Gave It to Him—To be Tried for Threatening His Wife.

Naum Feldman of 1,951 Second Avenue, the druggist who was arrested Sunday on a charge of threatening to shoot his wife, Yetta, and their five-months-old baby, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning and was held in $2,500 bail for trial.

Feldman, who is twenty-eight years old, expresses himself intelligently in broken English. He was calm and self-possessed in court. He talked rationally and did not appear to be the wildly insane man his wife declares he is. Mrs. Feldman speaks very little English. She has a nervous, harassed look and has evidently been much worried.

Mrs. Feldman testified that on Friday last her husband, in a fit of insane rage, took her loaded revolver from her trunk and threatened to kill both her and their baby. She said that she ran into the street before he could use the revolver, and that she did not return until he had been pacified by the neighbors, had promised not to harm her or the baby, and had given up the weapon.

When Mrs. Feldman went to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station on Friday last to make complaint, she handed to Capt. Westervelt an eight-ounce vial nearly filled with a fine powder of a light brown color, which she said was a high explosive which her husband had manufactured with the avowed purpose of blowing up the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which he said was the principal representative of capital in this country. She declared that he was an Anarchist and she believed he belonged to some Anarchistic organization. Capt. Westervelt tested the powder by exploding a small quantity of it, and found that it was a very high explosive, and that there was enough of the powder in the vial to blow up a large building.

Mrs. Feldman said to reporters yesterday that Feldman had been sane for only one month since their marriage seventeen months ago. He had often threatened to kill her and the baby, but never had gone so far as to make an attempt until Friday. Their marriage consisted simply in an agreement to live together.

Feldman denied that he made the explosive and said that it had been intrusted to his care by Gen. Roiff, a Cuban insurgent, and that the General told him that it was to be used by the Cuban insurgents. He denied in the most positive terms that he had threatened to shoot his wife and baby. He said that his wife had connected the stories because she had become impressed with the idea that he intended to desert her and the baby and return to Russia.

When Feldman was searched in the Harlem Prison forty morphine pills, one-quarter grain each, were found in his pocket, and also eighteen cartridges. He said he carried the pills for insomnia and nervousness, and had no intention to commit suicide. The cartridges, he said, he took from his wife's trunk because he thought it was unsafe for her to have them.

LEGACIES OF THE HEATED TERM.

Many Debilitated Children Need the Aid of the Charitable.

The torrid heat has passed away, but it has left a sad legacy of debilitated children in many of the tenement quarters of the city. The Summer charities for children are overrun with applications for such relief as they afford. The Summer Home and Health Home of the Children's Aid Society are crowded to their utmost capacity by the sick and enfeebled children of the city.

The Sick Children's Mission, which is the pioneer of the Summer charities for children, has never been so severely pressed for medical aid for suffering infants as at present. The applications for physicians, food, ice, &c., since Aug. 1 have averaged 150 daily. Many of the applicants were widows, who attributed their distress to sickness, and the absence from the city of women who employ them when they are in town. A number of poor mothers called at the mission last night with letters from visiting physicians, stating that they could do nothing to effect the recovery of the children, unless nourishing food was supplied. These orders for food have become very numerous, and the managers say they cannot continue to supply it unless the funds are replenished.

Contributions to the Summer Charities Fund may be sent to the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Checks should be made payable to A. B. Hepburn, Treasurer. Gifts of food and other supplies may be sent to George Calder, 237 East Broadway.

Tuesday
August 18-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SISTER IRENE'S FUNERAL

A LOW MASS CELEBRATED BY ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

Church of St. Vincent Ferrer Crowded with the Friends of the Founder of the New-York Foundling Hospital—Large Numbers of Sisters of Charity and Priests Present—Children of the Institution in the Procession.

"She needs no panegyric; her monument is here."

The speaker was one of New-York's best-known philanthropists. He was yesterday morning in the pretty new chapel of the New-York Foundling Hospital, surrounded by weeping and praying Sisters of Charity, lay women of social importance, and many men, who did not attempt to conceal emotion. Over the altar the name of Jesus blazed in gas jets. Before it was a bier, on which in a coffin was the body of Sister M. Irene, Sister Superior and Directress of the institution, who to the world was Mary Irene Fitz Gibbon. She died last Friday morning.

The dead woman was attired in the habiliments of a Sister of Charity. Her features were so composed as to recall Sister Irene's appearance ten years ago. There were some lilies on the coffin and at its head a superb wreath made of purple asters. A request that no flowers be sent to the funeral was to a certain extent ignored, as several beautiful tributes of affection or regard were before the altar.

While the last rites were all the more impressive because they were so touchingly simple and in entire good taste, they were emphatic in dignity. Two low requiem masses were celebrated in the little chapel in the early morning. One was by the Rev. W. L. O'Hara of Emmettsburg, Md., nephew of Sister Irene; the other was by the Rev. Clement Thuents of the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer.

An opportunity to see the face of the most remarkable woman of the age in her sphere of philanthropy was offered to her friends between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning.

Besides the Sisters of Charity, with whom was Superioress Mary Rose of hte Convent of Mount St. Vincent, there were present at the funeral many of other orders, women of note who had worked with Sister Irene in her many noble plans, and citizens in sympathy with the aims of the hospital or associated with it in an advisory capacity.

When the time came for the formation of the funeral column from the Foundling Hospital to St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, there were in Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street thousands of people, few of whom were attracted by mere curiosity. The procession started in the following order, walking to the church:

Acolytes and crossbearer.
Priests associated with the Foundling Hospital, the Dominicans of St. Vincent Ferrers, and others.
The hearse.

Pall Bearers—John D. Crimmins, William G. Clark, J. J. Gillcock, Joseph O'Brien, Charles E. Miller, T. James Glover, Juan M. Ceballos, John Fox, Paul L. Thébaud, Giovanni P. Morosini, Robert Hewitt, Edward Kelly, William Lummis, James R. Floyd, and William Manning. Pall bearers who for various but excellent reasons were unable to be present were John K. Alexander, Brockholst Cutting, R. F. Cutting, T. Glover Barry, John V. Bouvier, Thomas F. Ryan, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Peter B. Sweeney, Paul G. Thébaud, and John O'Brien.

Medical officers of the institution, including Stephen Smith, M. D., of the Consulting Staff, and J. O'Dwyer, M. D.; J. J. Reid, M. D.; W. P. Northrup, M. D.; J. P. McGowan, M. D., and Thomas Darlington, Jr., M. D., of the Visiting Staff; L. K. Graves, M. D.; C. I. Proben, M. D., and F. D'Orbesson, M. D., of the Outdoor Department, and David Bovaird, M. D., Resident Physician.

Mother Mary Rose, Superioress of the Convent of Mount St. Vincent, and Sister Teresa Vincent, secretary to Sister Irene; Sisters Haronge and Helena.

Thirty-six children of the Foundling Hospital, boys and girls, three years old, under the charge of Sisters Icon, Irenus, Agnes May, Cecilia Anthony, Josepha, and Rose Agathe. The children were in white dresses. The boys wore flat white sailor hats and the girls frilled baby caps. The mourning of the boys was a black collar bow, and for the girls black ribbon, tied on the left arm.

Relatives of Sister Irene—Father W. L. O'Hara, Mrs. Sarah A. Higginson, Miss Bertha Cranch, and the Misses Juanita and Nellie O'Hara.

Foundling Sisters—Raphael and A. Aloysia, Sara Angelo and Emerentia, Rosalie and Liguore, Euphrasia and Alea, Dolores and Corsini, Gertrude and Bernadette, Clemens and Mary Regis, Rose Angela and J. Angela, Rose Regis and Demetria, Lucretia and Dolores, Mary Rene and Vincentia.

Eight Sisters—Servants.
Sisters of other orders.

Ladies of the New-York Foundling Hospital Society, including its President, Mrs. Paul L. Thébaud; its Secretary, Mrs. J. V. Bouvier; Mrs. R. Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt, Mrs. Juan M. Ceballos, and Mrs. P. de Sanz.

Large as is the bright and handsome Church of St. Vincent Ferrer it could not accommodate all who wished to enter yesterday. After the coffin had been placed on the bier in the centre aisle and all identified with the funeral party had found the places assigned to them, the public was admitted, and in a few moments every foot of standing space had been taken up to the altar rail. About 3,000 persons had to wait outside.

A low mass of requiem was celebrated with great impressiveness by the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New-York, who is Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Foundling Hospital. The Deacons of Honor were the Very Rev. A. V. Higgins, Provincial of the Dominicans, and the Rev. P. V. Hartigan, O. P., Prior of St. Vincent Ferrer. The Master of Ceremonies was W. S. McLaughlin of the Cathedral.

Beside the altar were Bishops McDonnell and Farley, Mgr. Mooney, Rector M. J. Lavelle, and Fathers Edwards, McGean, Colton, Andrews, and Anthony, O. S. F.; Van Rensselaer, Casey, Lilly, O'Neil and Gaffney, O. P., and Thuente, Wanderling, and McNamee.

During the services many women and men were tearful, and the distress of some of the Sisters of Charity with whom Sister Irene had been associated for years were acute. When the little wards of the Foundling Hospital filed in and out of the church all looked at them wistfully and the touching spectacle found the right chord.

After the services the coffin was taken to the hearse, and those invited to the burial took carriages and went to the Grand Central Station. A special train, which started at 10:45 o'clock, took the funeral party to Mount St. Vincent, where the burial was in the quiet cemetery of the convent.

It was understood yesterday that a memorial of the career and works of Sister M. Irene will be carefully prepared and published in response to a wish expressed by all who knew her or who were in sympathy with her life struggle in well doing.

FOR THE WORK IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Mr. Dayton Contends that Kelly & Booth Should Have the Contract.

Postmaster Dayton, as counsel for Kelly & Booth, contractors, moved in the Supreme Court before Justice Smyth yesterday for a peremptory writ of mandamus directed against the Commissioner of Public Works to compel him to accept and open the bid of Kelly & Booth for paving Fifth Avenue with asphalt from Ninth to Fifty-ninth Streets, and also to compel him to accept the check accompanying the bid, and to award the contract to the petitioners.

Mr. Dayton contended that the firm had complied with all the conditions precedent to becoming bidders for the contract. The bids were to be opened Aug. 8 at 11 A. M. On the day preceding the Chief Engineer of the Commissioner went to Brooklyn to inspect the works of the firm and said it was a first-class plant and capable of turning out the material necessary. On Aug. 8 at 10:40 A. M., Mr. Booth went to the Chief Clerk with the sealed bid containing a check for $2,500 and a bond for $50,000, and the clerk refused to accept the bid, stating that those were his orders.

Mr. Booth went before the Commissioner at 11 o'clock and again presented his bid and bond, and the Commissioner refused to accept it on the ground that Mr. Booth had failed to file a certificate showing that he had done work elsewhere which was recommended by an officer of that other city. Mr. Booth replied that he had filed such certificate from the Chief Clerk of the City of Fresno, Cal. This was sent for, and when it arrived the Commissioner still refused to accept Booth & Kelly's bid.

Mr. Dayton claims that the Commissioner then did the unusual thing of awarding the contract on the spot to the California Asphalt Company. Mr. Dayton said that he did not know whether the information he had received was true or not that the California company had assigned their bid to the Barber Asphalt Company, but if he found it true he would ask that he be allowed to file an affidavit to that effect.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward, for the Commissioner, said that the Kelly & Booth Company had had no right in the first place to bid at all, as one of the main conditions precedent to the right of becoming a bidder was that a certificate from the chief officer of a city where material had been used similar to that proposed to be used here should be filed at least four days in advance, certifying to the wearing qualities of the pavement, its area, &c.

The certificate from Fresno, he said, had been filed but two days before the bids were to be opened, and was insufficient, because whereas it stated that the pavement of asphalt had worn six years in front of the opera house, the area of the paving was not mentioned.

It was also claimed that when the Chief Engineer visited the works of the petitioners in Brooklyn, Mr. Kelly stated to him that the firm had none of the asphalt on hand, and that it could only be obtained in the West, and that it would be necessary to enlarge the plant for the work. The engineer recommended that the contract be not awarded to the petitioners.

Mr. Dayton stated also that the bid should be awarded to his clients, as their bid was $66,000 less than that of the California company, which was $318,000. Justice Smyth reserved his decision.

A letter from Gen. Collis of the Department of Public Works was read before the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday, stating that he had appointed H. E. Bogue as engineer in charge of paving and laying sewers in Fifth Avenue.

FOR STATE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

Contracts for Laundry, Kitchen, and Steam-Heating Apparatus.

The Board of Managers for the State Hospitals met at 1 Madison Avenue yesterday to open bids for the construction of a laundry building, a kitchen, and a steam heating and ventilating apparatus on Ward's Island.

Acting President John McAnerney presided. The bids for the construction of the laundry building were as follows: Peter Keeler, Albany, $25,972; P. J. Collin, Brooklyn, $25,270; Shanahan & Turner, Amsterdam, N. Y., $27,789; A. Pasquin, Albany, $25,100; P. J. McCaffray, New-York, $35,000. The award was made to A. Pasquin.

The bids for the construction of the kitchen were: Shanahan & Turner, Amsterdam, N. Y., $19,895; P. J. McCaffray, New-York, $26,800; Peter Keeler, Albany, $19,639; P. J. Collin, Brooklyn, $18,267; James McFarron, Albany, $21,647. The award was made to P. J. Collin.

The bids for heating and ventilating apparatus were: James Curran Manufacturing Company, New-York, $20,350; Edwin P. Bates, Albany, $12,000; Gaylord & Co., Brooklyn, $18,740; W. J. Baldwin, New-York, $18,968. The contract was awarded to E. P. Bates.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Marblehead has arrived at Genoa, the Minneapolis has sailed from Gravesend for Southampton, the Bancroft from Brooklyn for Lynnhaven Bay, and the Dolphin from New-York for Newport.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Word was received here to-day that the United States steamship Enterprise, the Massachusetts nautical training ship, sailed yesterday from Lisbon for Madeira.

LOW BIDS FOR CITY BONDS

BUYERS ARE NOT READY TO OFFER MUCH ABOVE PAR.

No Awards Made for the Gold Bearing Securities—What the Controller Says of the Present Needs—The Discussion Before the Sinking Fund Commission and the Price Mayor Strong Would Accept—Those Who Bid and the Offers.

It seems difficult for the city, under prevailing conditions, to get a fair price for its gold bonds, as was shown yesterday when offers were again examined.

Controller Fitch had made a previous effort to sell the same issue of bonds. He had advertised the sale of $3,637,756.94 of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. The first response was a failure. So few were bid for that the bonds were put up for the second time.

When the Controller opened the new bids yesterday afternoon he found that the prices offered were very low. The highest bid was 101.25. Two bids, by D. Ziely, Jr., were not considered, as they were below par, and the law provides that the bonds must not be sold for less than par.

Seeing the bids were so low, City Chamberlain McCook and Alderman Olcott urged that the award be postponed till the Sinking Fund Commission could consider whether it should reject the low bids. Mr. Olcott said he thought the market would be better in a few months.

Mr. Fitch explained that the bonds were issued to pay debts already contracted and due. He went into a detailed statement as to the debts to be met by the issue. Of the money needed for schools a large part was for the payment of sites, and sums remaining unpaid were bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. He thought it better economy to sell bonds at 3½ per cent.

Of the $400,000 needed for the Harlem River Bridge, bills fully covering this amount have already been audited and are awaiting payment. The bids opened yesterday were as follows:

Name.	Amount.	Bid.
Julius Goldman, as trustee	$20,000	101.00
William Powell	8,500	100.50
Cuyler, Morgan & Co.	10,000	Par
Daniel Ziely, Jr.	1,200,000	100.01
Theo. L. Marvel, trustee	5,000	100.00
Hervey Brothers	500	101.00
H. G. Towner	10,000	100.50
Wm. B. Dodd	6,000	100.00
Mrs. Anna J. Kayser	600	100.00
A. L. Washburn	5,000	100.00
Emma Morgenstern	5,000	100.52
Walter J. Moore	5,000	100.00
Jos. L. Buttenweiser	30,000	100.05
Jos. L. Buttenweiser	10,000	100.30
Jos. L. Buttenweiser	10,000	100.55
F. L. Upjohn	5,000	100.50
Robert Forrest	1,000	100.00
G. Stanton Floyd Jones	10,000	100.28
C. W. Durant	50,000	100 1-16
C. W. Durant	50,000	100⅛
C. W. Durant	50,000	100 3-16
C. W. Durant	50,000	100¼
Thomas Denny & Co.	25,000	100¼
Thomas Denny & Co.	5,000	100.26
Prentz & Van Rensselaer	2,000	100.00
A. Iselin & Co.	5,000	100¼
Metropolitan Savings Bank	50,000	100.50
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	30,000	100.08
H. Daw	20,000	100.00
Arbuckle Brothers	500,000	100.025
Harvey Fisk & Sons	25,000	100.51
Harvey Fisk & Sons	1,200,000	100.5177
Harvey Fisk & Sons	319,500	100.27
Arthur S. Fairchild	31,000	100.13
U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y.	110,000	100.01
Blake Bros. & Co.	100,000	100.08
Joseph O'Brien	20,000	101.00
F. & M. Schaefer	25,000	100.00
Emil Schaefer	1,000	100.00
Jacob Kern	25,000	100⅜
Amsterdam Savings Bank	10,000	100.50
P. R. De Florez	10,000	100.00
M. & H. Clarkson	6,742	100.00
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	100,000	100.15
F. S. Hyatt	2,000	100.50
Mer. & Man. Fire Ins. Co.	50,000	100.07
Mary B. Tousey	4,000	100.00
Atlantic Trust Co.	110,000	101¼
Louis Stern	10,000	100.50
Schuyler N. Warren	20,000	100.53
Frank J. Walsh	10,000	100.00
Meyer Stern	50,000	100.00
Edward H. Betts & Co.	15,000	100.00
Louis H. Fibel	10,000	100.11
Trustees Moses Taylor Memorial Church	40,000	100.25
Trustees Moses Taylor Memorial Church	50,000	100.40
Total	$4,543,842	

The Sinking Fund Commission met in the Controller's office after the bids had been opened, and the Controller urged a speedy allotment of the bonds, owing to the need of the money to meet expenses of the city. There were outstanding debts, he explained, that should be paid at once. In some cases delay would injure the city's credit.

Alderman Olcott advocated delay on the ground that the bonds will bring better prices when the financial markets become more settled.

Mr. Fitch asked him how it would be if the bonds should bring less.

He did not reply.

Mayor Strong said that he would oppose selling the bonds for less than 100.50.

Mr. Fitch stated that a mandamus had been issued against him to pay the State the insane tax, amounting to $1,304,723.43, and that he might be sent to prison if he refused to do so.

Gen. McCook said: "I will be willing to go with you."

"And I, too," said Mayor Strong.

Mr. Fitch replied that he would very gladly go to jail if he were sure Mr. Strong and Gen. McCook would be there also. The Controller facetiously called the wrangling of the Commission over the bonds a "performance," which word made Gen. McCook indignant, and he strongly objected to its use.

"The next time I'll have my remarks written out and submitted to you before I give them utterance," retorted Mr. Fitch.

Mayor Strong moved to accept all bids over 100.50. There was a tie vote, Messrs. Fitch and Olcott voting against Messrs. Strong and McCook, and as the Controller has to approve all awards, it was useless to make an award to which he was opposed.

After a long discussion the entire matter was left unsettled and no award was made.

The only bonds in demand were the insane tax bonds, which were subscribed for twice over.

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Interesting Facts Gathered by Consul Germain in Switzerland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Consul Germain of Zurich, Switzerland, has sent to the State Department statistics regarding the wine production of the world, which show that it is estimated to be 3,671,963,000 gallons annually, having slightly increased during the last few years, in consequence of the decrease of the ravages of the phylloxera, which induced French wine growers to replant their devastated vineyards. The quality of wines did not improve in the same ratio with the quantity, the new methods of wine culture tending more to increase quantity than improve quality.

"The investigations which were made," he says, "have shown that the general extension of wine culture in countries other than France did not help to increase the national wealth. It is a fact that in Austria and in a few other countries wine-making has not proved profitable, and producers have become discouraged. In Australia the Government had to grant subsidies to encourage growers, while in other countries more profitable branches of agriculture were resorted to. Ranking in importance as wine-producing countries the different nations stand as follows: (1) France, (2) Italy, (3) Spain, (4) Portugal, (5) Germany, (6) Austria-Hungary, (7) Russia, (8) Switzerland, (9) the Balkan States, (10) Argentine Republic, (11) Chile, (12) United States, (13) Brazil, (14) Australia, (15) Cape Colony.

"The exertions of Italy to establish foreign markets for her wines are worthy of mention. Large stocks and technical control stations have been established at Berlin, Vienna, Trieste, Buda-Pesth, Zurich, Buenos Ayres, and New-York. Spain, in spite of her having been very much afflicted by the phylloxera in certain regions, has been able to maintain her wine production on the former scale. That country has made great progress in wine culture. Spain has established a control station at New-York. She is constantly replanting the vines that have been destroyed by the phylloxera and the Government is buying land on which American vines, known to be of great resisting quality, are being planted."

Consul General Mills of Hawaii reports that under the operations of a new tariff law, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1897, California wines, which now pay a duty of 15 cents a gallon, will be admitted into Hawaii free, and the duty on Japanese "Baki" will be increased from 15 to 60 cents a gallon.

Vice and Deputy Consul Jacob Ritter of Catania writes the Department of State that the international competitive exhibition of apparatus used in the manufacture of wine will be inaugurated at Catania on Sept. 20 next. The exhibition will last until the end of October.

HEALTH OFFICER DOTY RETURNS.

He Appointed Deputies in Cuba—Precautions Against Infection.

Health Officer Dr. Alvah H. Doty returned yesterday from his brief trip to Cuba, where he went to make a personal inspection of the conditions prevailing there, to appoint resident deputies, and to secure the co-operation of the local health authorities, with a view to securing greater immunity for New-York from the danger of infection from vessels and passengers from Cuba.

It was his intention to visit the south side of the island, but he found that impossible on account of the interference on the part of the insurgents with the railroad service.

"Havana is in an awful state," he said yesterday. "During the last two weeks there were 300 new cases of yellow fever, and in the last seven days 100 persons have succumbed.

"There is no attempt made to properly sewer the city. I noticed while I was there that by simply cutting through a narrow strip of land, and dredging a channel, the city's refuse could be carried to the Gulf Stream, and far out to sea.

"It is really too bad that the lack of sanitary precautions prevents Havana from being a remarkably fine city."

Dr. Doty said that sewage was visible to the eye about the streets. What the condition was in the towns of the south side of the island he was unable to learn. He succeeded in arranging for resident physicians in Cienfuegos and Santiago, who will make reports to him every ten days, and one at Havana, who will report weekly.

Smallpox, he said, was carried into the island by the soldiers arriving from Spain in transports. One thing the doctor noticed, which he considered sufficient reason for observing extreme precaution, was the fact that sewers empty in some cases under docks and against the sides of vessels coming here.

In view of his inability to obtain accurate information regarding the conditions prevailing on the south side of Cuba, passengers coming from ports in that part of the island will be subjected to a quarantine of fourteen days, including time of passage.

Dr. Doty met Gen. Lee, the United States Consul at Havana. The General is highly esteemed in Havana, the doctor says, and he receives great consideration from Capt. Gen. Weyler, due partly to his being a military man.

One has little idea here, the doctor said, of the responsibility that falls upon our Consul General. Relatives of newly taken prisoners who are American citizens rout him out at all times of night to intercede at the Castle, for one never knows but that in the morning the prisoner will be shot before any steps can be taken to save him.

Placed in Irons for Mutiny.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Capt. Purdy of the British bark Artisan, from Manila, was compelled to put Seaman Frank Jones in irons on the passage for mutinous conduct, he having threatened to burn the ship and attempted to take the lives of officers and crew.

YACHT SQUADRON RACES

INDEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS CAUSE A COSTLY MISTAKE.

The Ailsa Went Right and Won the Prize—Meteor Lost Her Bowsprit and Topmast While Trying to Pass the Satanita—Ailsa's Good Race in the Cowes Town Regatta—Britannia Beaten by Ailsa for the Meteor Shield.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Aug. 8.—The Royal Yacht Squadron is pursuing its reputation for bungled regattas with unerring industry. On the 4th, in a good breeze of northwest wind, the first-class cutters raced for £100, and the starters were Meteor, Britannia, Satanita, and Caress. The Regatta Committee of the Royal Squadron very carefully announces on its programme that the yachts racing under the club's flag will be handicapped by the committee, "from which there is no appeal." None of our other yacht clubs announces the same insolent intimation, and the yacht owners who race under it only explain that they do not seem to object to this arrogance. The Prince of Wales is the Commodore of the squadron, and how he allows himself to be dragged about by the club is the occasion of much remark.

In the start, Ailsa got over the line too soon and was recalled, which let Caress through first, with Satanita, Meteor, and Britannia last. With the northerly breeze, it was a broad reach along the north or northeast coast of the Isle of Wight out to the Warner Light, and with Satanita's extra ten feet load water line she reached away to the front with a fine lead. At the Warner it was a jibe with booms sent over from starboard to port. It was a close fetch back over the same course to Cowes, and off Osborne Castle Satanita had a lead of nearly two minutes. Meteor was being sailed hard to pass Satanita, and looked like doing it when the gammon iron, or bowsprit cranse, on the stemhead burst and bowsprit carried away. The topmast went over the side, carrying the topsail with it, and Meteor was a proper wreck. Meteor had burst the gammon iron at the Swansea regatta, and the cutter was taken away to Southampton for repairs, but Southampton was not equal to welding a better cranse than could be made in the Clyde. The cutter was taken this time to Portsmouth to give the yacht builders there a trial and replace the bowsprit and topmast.

Off Cowes a large flagboat was moored, but the instructions of the squadron, like the usual instructions of the squadron, were so incomprehensible that when Satanita, Ailsa, Britannia, and Caress finished the first turn it was discovered that Satanita, Britannia, and Caress had passed the Cowes flagboat on the wrong side, and were in consequence disqualified. Ailsa was allowed to go on and finish the second turn. There was doubt if she had passed the flagboat on the right side and doubt as to whether she had won the 100 sovereigns or not. As may be imagined, the crews of the racing boats were profuse in their blessings of the squadron.

But the public had only a divided interest in the occasion since the Chinese Ambassador Li Hung Chang was visiting the Queen at Osborne, and his official robes had more attractions than even Britannia's mainsail. On the same day the Emperor of Germany's Cup was raced for, as provided for by a match between old outclassed schooners. The choice of such vessels to race for his trophy has no doubt been dictated by the desire to bring together only titled owners, who are not racing men with the expectation that the cup will not be captured by a mere commoner. The Royal Squadron is too superior to afford any facilities for information to the press, and in consequence the races of the club are rarely reported correctly, but so far as interest in the sport is concerned there is no occasion for regret.

On the 5th the Royal Squadron sailed what is called the town regatta, which means that the club condescends to recognize the matches for the prizes subscribed for by the shopkeepers and tradesmen of Cowes. Of course the titled members of the club have but a languid interest in the event. The course was similar to the previous one, and the wind was again northerly, which gave a reaching course all round. Ailsa had the breeze and the course to her liking, and made a very grand display by beating Britannia and Satanita handsomely. Ailsa, indeed, did a great performance in a breeze in which both Britannia and Satanita ought to have beaten her.

On the 7th the race round the Isle of Wight for the German Emperor's Meteor Shield was started from Cowes. There was expectation that the Meteor would have been present, but she was still under repairs at Portsmouth and did not arrive. The breeze was light from northwest and without any heart in it. The wind made it a broad reach from Cowes to the eastward on port jibe, with booms jibed to port at the northeast headland of the Isle of Wight, with another reach down the east coast of the island to St. Catherine's, the south headland of the island. From St. Catherine's along the west shore of the Isle of Wight it was a long turn to windward to the Needles, and another broad reach along the north shore of the island to Cowes. Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita started, with Ailsa reaching into first place and holding that position over the sixty miles to the finish. Britannia held second place till near the finish, when Satanita, with her boom away, got a gust over the quarter that carried her past Britannia. With the breeze steady the cutters sailed a wonderfully close match over the sixty miles. The times were: Ailsa, 3:03:42; Satanita, 3:06:25; Britannia, 3:07:36. Britannia won the shield last year, and she would have got it altogether if she had won it this year. Ailsa had it this time.

This match finished the Royal Squadron week, which, it is acknowledged, has been the poorest for sport and attendance for some seasons. The closing event has been brightened by the visit of the widowed Archduchess Stephanie of Austria to the squadron club house. She has been staying with the Queen at Osborne, and arrived in one of her Majesty's steam launches.

USES OF TECTORIUM IN EUROPE.

A Valuable Substance That Has Not Yet Come into General Use.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Among the papers contained in the August volume of Consular reports issued by the State Department is one on the "Use of Tectorium in Europe," comprising answers from several Consuls to the department's request for information on the subject.

Tectorium consists of a galvanized iron web covered with a gelatinous substance, and is translucent, but not transparent. It is described by a manufacturer as a substance that (1) can be bent without being broken; (2) is both tough and flexible; (3) is not softened by the rays of the sun; (4) is non-soluble; (5) is not affected by severe cold; (6) is a bad conductor of heat; (7) is well adapted for roofs, on account of its extreme lightness; (8) when exposed to the sun it loses its original yellowish color in time and becomes harder and more durable; (9) can be made, by a very cheap process, to imitate stained glass in such manner that it cannot be distinguished from the genuine article; (10) can be cut by shears, nailed to wood, and transported without danger; (11) can be easily repaired in case it is cut; (12) does not break, and (13) is well adapted for factory windows and skylights for hothouses, market halls, verandas, transportable buildings, and for roofing.

The Consuls state that it is sold in small quantities in a few places, but that it is not known to the general public and as a commercial product is still an experiment.

KNEIPP CURE FOR CENTRAL PARK.

Board Asked to Set Aside a Lawn to Test the Remedy.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday Henry F. Charles of 44 Bond Street addressed the members as the representative of the Kneipp cure proprietors and urged the granting to them of a permit for the use of a lawn in Central Park to be designated by the board, for the test of the efficacy of walking barefoot on the grass as a cure for illness.

The board adopted a resolution that the matter be referred to Park Superintendent Parsons for his opinion as to its advisability.

Mr. Parsons will investigate and report his conclusions to the board at its next meeting.

In accordance with a law passed at the last session of the Legislature the board adopted a rule drafted by Assistant Corporation Counsel W. L. Turner, providing that on or before Sept. 1 all persons who desire to erect a fence or structure for advertising purposes in any place fronting on a public park, and all persons who now own such fences or structures, and wish to continue the use of them, shall apply to the Park Board for a permit to construct or continue the use of such fences or structures, and fully describe their dimensions and the use to which they are intended to be put. A penalty of $250 is provided by the rule for any violation of it.

BUT VERY FEW SEALS CAUGHT.

Pribilof Waters Too Cold to Allow the Usual Gathering.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 17.—The steamship Portland, Capt. William Kidston, arrived in port last week from St. Michael's, Unalaska, bringing advices from the latter place up to Aug. 7.

The United States revenue cutter Rush dropped anchor in Unalaska Harbor Aug. 6 from the sealing grounds in the vicinity of the Pribilof Islands. Her officers state that there are about seventy sealing schooners in these waters this season, about sixty-five of which are flying the British flag. The sealing season opened Aug. 1, but, owing to unfavorable weather, the catch has not averaged more than two to three seals to each schooner thus far, whereas under favorable conditions each vessel would capture as many as 100 seals per day. Capt. Kidston says the water is very cold in and around the islands, owing to the vast amount of ice from the north, thus preventing the seals from making their appearance in large numbers.

The Government Seal Commission, headed by Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, California, was preparing to leave Unalaska on the Rush for a cruise in the waters where the sealing fleet is now fishing, when the Portland sailed.

KILLED ON LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leander Losea, a Conductor, Fell Between Moving Cars.

Leander Losca, a Long Island Railroad conductor, was injured at Arverne, L. I., yesterday morning, and died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, a few hours later.

He was in charge of the Far Rockaway train which leaves Arverne for Long Island City at 8:28 o'clock. He was assisting a woman to get on the train when it started. Conductor Losea tried to board the train, but, missing his footing, fell between the car platforms. With presence of mind he grabbed hold of the brakes, and saved himself from going under the wheels. He struck his head hard against a platform, however, and fractured his skull.

The train was quickly stopped and he was placed on board of it and taken to the hospital. He was conscious until his death. Conductor Losea was about forty-five years of age, married, and lived with his family in Hempstead.

STATE SAVINGS BANKS

ONE IN EVERY FOUR OF THE POPULATION IS A DEPOSITOR.

Reports of the Institutions Tabulated by Superintendent Kilburn—Great Increase in the Number of Depositors Since Last Year and in the Total Resources of the Banks—The Superintendent on the Methods of the Institutions.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department, has tabluated the reports of the 127 savings banks in the State, showing their financial operations for the year ended June 30, 1896.

This tabulation shows that, compared with the year ended June 30, 1895, the total resources of the savings banks of the State have increased $44,240,196; the amount due depositors has increased $45,766,883; the surplus has decreased $1,435,352; the number of depositors has increased 77,955; the amount of deposits made during the year has increased $16,880,859; the amount of deposits withdrawn during the year has increased $11,055,195; the amount of interest credited depositors during the year has increased $1,564,458; and the current expenses for the banks have increased during the year by $54,095.

The following figures are taken from the statistics tabulated by Superintendent Kilburn: Total resources, $806,751,426; due depositors July 1, 1896, $715,032,890; other liabilities, $41,157; surplus July 1, 1896, $91,307,370; number of depositors July 1, 1896, 1,732,382; number of accounts opened during the year, 346,147; number of accounts closed during the year, 268,189; amount of deposits received, $215,490,558; amount of deposits withdrawn, $194,652,393; amount of interest credited depositors, $24,958,727; current expenses of the banks, $2,397,096.

In speaking of the operation of the savings banks of the State, Superintendent Kilburn to-day said:

"Next to the tremendous resources which these reports reveal, perhaps the most impressive of the figures quoted are those showing that more than one in four of the population of the State—or, to be more exact, 26½ per cent.—are depositors in the savings banks, and that their money is received, invested, and cared for at the low cost of 3 1-3 mills per dollar per year. This publication makes it opportune, especially in view of recent attacks upon the savings-banks system, to state facts which cannot be too strongly emphasized. Our savings banks are distinctively benevolent institutions, organized and supervised merely from philanthropic motives, with the aim of stimulating frugality and thrift on the part of the poorer people. The law expressly requires the State Superintendent of Banks to satisfy himself that a proposed bank would be 'a public benefit' before it can be authorized, and also to ascertain that its proposed Trustees are men of responsibility, character, and general fitness for the discharge of their duties. This it is the unvarying practice of the Superintendent to do with great care and thoroughness, and also to require such Trustees to execute an agreement that they themselves will defray the expenses of a bank until such time as it returns 3½ per cent. net to its depositors.

"No Trustee or officer of a savings bank may have any interest, directly or indirectly, in the gains on profits thereof, or receive any pay for his services, except for regular and faithful attendance at the institution; nor, directly or indirectly, for himself, or as agent or partner of others, borrow any of its funds or deposits, or in any manner use the same, except to make such current and necessary payments as are authorized by the Board of Trustees. Moreover, a Trustee must not become an indorser or surety, or become in any manner an obligor, for moneys loaned by or borrowed of such corporation. All of the restrictions of the law look to insuring only absolutely safe investments, and to the prevention of losses in any direction. In a word, moderate returns, with the utmost possible security, are the aim of the system, with every gain, even to the minutest fraction, accruing to the benefit of the depositor. The surplus cannot exceed 15 per cent. of the deposits, without necessitating the division of the excess among the depositors as an extra dividend, and the accumulation of a surplus at all is permitted only as a matter of safety to meet the exigency of depreciation of securities in times like the present, and also to enable banks to earn and pay larger dividends than would otherwise be practicable. Further yet, if any savings bank were to go into liquidation, any surplus that it might have would be distributed among the depositors, and not a dollar of it would benefit the Trustees."

WARDEN HAYES'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Kings County Penitentiary Made a Profit of $7,981.36.

Patrick Hayes, Warden of the Kings County Penitentiary, has made his report for the year ended July 31 to the Kings County Charities Commissioners. The following figures, which are embraced in the report, give a fair outline of the general work:

Number of inmates Aug. 1, 1895	1,075
Received during the year	1,611
Discharged	1,691
Remaining July 31, 1896	995
Decrease	80
Daily Average	1,056
Highest daily average	1,134
Lowest daily total	982
Amount expended during year	$144,068.44
Amount earned during year	$152,049.80
Daily cost of maintenance	.3516

He also refers to the work that is being done in reference to the establishment of a plant for the Bertillon system of identification. The profits for the year were $7,981.36, as against $32,754.33 for the preceding year.

"JACK, WHERE BE YOU?"

By CHARLES KELSEY GAINES.

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PART I.

There is a brutal pastime in vogue among the lumbermen of Maine and New-Hampshire so intimately connected with the tragic story which I am about to relate that I shall begin by describing it. This game, known as "Jack, where be you?" is especially popular during the long Winter evenings, when the gang is assembled in camp after the day's work is finished. To the spectators it has the keen interest of the prize fight or the veritable duel. To the participants it is a rather serious affair, or would seem so to more civilized men. But hard heads enjoy hard knocks, and volunteers are easily found.

A ring is formed, the contestants kneel on the floor facing each other, and are securely blindfolded. Each holds in his right hand a stout leather strap, made formidable by the heavy iron buckle at the end. The left hand, which may slide about freely, but must be kept on or near the floor, grasps one end of another strap; this is drawn taut between the combatants, and must never be dropped. When all is ready, one—the man who has been lucky enough to win the toss—calls out: "Jack, where be you?" Whereupon the other must immediately answer: "Here I be." The first then strikes at the point where he fancies him to be with the buckle end of his strap, swinging it with all his force. If he hits his man he may strike again, and so on, till he misses, but as soon as he fails to score, the other may call on him with the same ominous challenge: "Jack, where be you?"

This continues through a series of rounds—ordinarily until one of the two is disabled. For a man to be knocked senseless by a heavy blow from the weighted strap is nothing uncommon, and serious injuries are occasionally inflicted. But there is just where the fun comes in—at least in the eyes of the lumbermen. His whole life is made up of peril and hardship; no sport is lively enough to tickle his tough palate unless hotly spiced with pain and hazard. So "Jack, where be you?" is a favorite amusement.

It was near Arctic Falls, in the interminable wilderness of Northern Maine, that the tragedy occurred. I was very familiar with the region as a boy, and many times heard the story repeated with all the vivid detail natural to those for whom memory serves as substitute for imagination.

The place is rugged and picturesque beyond compare. The savage little hamlet lies in the valley of the Antiseguntieook, where the plunging stream has cut through the solid granite a deep gorge, in which the drives of logs clog and gather in bristling jams, while the dammed-up waters rise behind in tumult, and surge with new fury through the tangled obstruction. I imagine the peril of those who go down into the roaring chasm to tug and pry at the foot of this gigantic dead-fall, until, as some trigger-like combination is loosened, the whole mass shudders and gives way, and a thunderous avalanche of foam and logs plunges down the steep sluiceway.

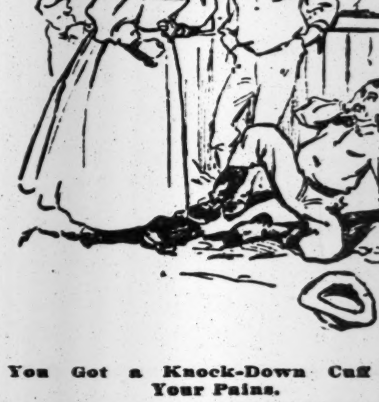
Many are the victims that this merciless wooden Juggernaut has claimed. Each year on the white beach at the foot of the rapids are found red-shirted forms, mangled and distorted, cast up there by a swirling eddy. They are pulled out from among the murderous logs that are driven up on the same sands, and are carted away to the nearest graveyard, ten miles distant. For there are no graves at Arctic Falls—there is not soil enough; the hard granite floor is uncarpeted with sod. Neither are there any wells—what use to drive shafts down in the flinty rock? And the rivulets that race down from the overhanging hills have all cut through the thin film of mold and speed over beds of smooth black stone. On the main street of the village the heavy wagons jar along a naked ledge of rock; in the forest the great roots of the trees stand out like talons griping for a foothold; and the mountains that wall in the barren scene show seamy slopes so bare and precipitous that a loosened boulder will fly down like a cannon ball until it crashes in the thicket below. Arctic Falls fills many graves, but provides none; savage and pitiless, it casts out its dead unburied.

Some Poor Broken Wretch Lies Groveling.

And the mills—they are as merciless as the torrent that drives them. The fierce shriek of the fanged saw ever mingles with the bellowing of the waters. Night and day they run at racehorse speed in serried gangs that rip through half a dozen logs at once. Great dripping tree trunks rush in a ceaseless stream up the steep incline, are tossed about like straws by the massive machinery, and fall in a heap of slab and plank before you could walk their length. The throbbing air is heavy with the odor of spray and the aromatic fragrance of fresh-rended pine. Jagged edgings, like giant toothpicks, heap up in mountainous stacks, which are burned each night, and the red flames light a scene worthy of the Inferno. Woe to the foot that slips or the hand that falters in such a place. Scarcely a week passes without some ghastly accident. The signs are all about you: faces frightful with livid, ill-healed mutilations; men stumping about amid the pitfalls of the mill on rude wooden legs; men feeding the ravenous saws, that have already tasted their flesh, with an iron hook where the hand should be. You enter a hovel, and in a dingy corner some poor broken wretch lies groveling, groaning, cursing, praying for death. Things happen here too horrible for words.

What wonder that men grow hard and reckless! Life and limb are cheap at Arctic Falls.

And who are they that dwell in this roofless cavern among the hills—who endure this life of peril, toil, and torture? They are—or were, for time changes all things, and the tribes of men come and go—they were in the days when I knew the place, of New-England origin, with a sprinkling of Canadian French. They were not, on the whole, a sad-hearted, nor yet a bad-hearted people. Their religion was chiefly of the "revival" type. There was plenty of good-fellowship, though fierce disputes were frequent, and they lived with the dare-devil abandon of men who felt that to-morrow might see them writhing in torment, here or elsewhere—for most of them sincerely expected to go to hell at last. But they seemed to think they could stand it. Life at Arctic Falls was certainly good preparation.



You Got a Knock-Down Cuff for Your Pains.

The wives and daughters of these men were the natural product of their environment—sturdy, coarse-fibred, but sound-hearted, self-respecting, and respected. Life was a battle, and they fought it out and held their own. They were rather more religious than were the men, but not much more tender-hearted. Nevertheless, wooing and wedlock went on here as in other places, and sawmill society, though brutal, was not corrupt.

The belle of the place was Sally Harden. She was big, bold, and rosy, rough as her company, but sound to the core. Presume an inch too far, and you got a knock-down cuff for your pains; but there was no malice in it; you were at liberty to join in the laugh and resume the flirtation—for she was something of a flirt withal. Great coils of copper-red hair turbaned her head. Red hair was a taunt in the sawmill settlement, but she led the dance none the less; her beauty was of the chromo sort, which mill hands and lumbermen could appreciate. She wore heavy, gold-plated jewelry, and an excess of inexpensive rings; but all this seemed to suit her style and you would hardly have wished her to change it. Her dresses were of trying and often positively painful hues, but really she could carry off a big dose of bad taste with success.

She had many admirers, but only two, Jim Jones and Nick Burdo, were seriously in question. Jim was a robust, florid youth, six feet in height, and almost as handsome as Sally herself. His face was slightly scarred—for he never shirked a fight—but, as yet, hardships and dissipation had made but little impression on him. He was strong and clever, a general favorite.

Nick was more feared than liked. He was some years older than Jim, tall, dark, and sinewy, with the fierceness and endurance of a wolf. His fights were rarely fist fights. Though doubtless of Canadian origin, his command of language surpassed that of any other man in the settlement. His glib and specious tongue was apt to gain its point, yet even while it persuaded it seemed somehow to arouse distrust.

The scene is laid. Now comes the tragedy.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

CONTINUED RECOVERY IN PRICES DUE TO CONFIDENCE.

Good Feeling Here Reflected Abroad, Where American Securities Are Again in Demand—Decline in the Rate for Sterling Exchange Indicates Both the Release of Hoarded Bills and the Foreign View of the Political Outlook.

MONDAY—P. M.

Recovery in the security market, which began last week, was continued to-day, impelled, apparently, by the same causes in the main which induced the upward turn. All trace has disappeared of the scare that worked the market in advance of the Populist fiasco in Madison Square Garden, and political developments since then have converted into prophets for good all whose opinions have weight in forecasting the course of securities. The kind of confidence that has supplanted alarm is wholesome, for it assumes nothing beyond the manifest apathy of the Eastern public toward the Chicago cause.

Investors seem to be waiting now only for aggressive action by the sound-money managers. Their hope amounts almost to belief that this action will make Bryan's chances as absurd as were Butler's in 1884. It is regarded as a safe inference that whenever the campaign may be advanced along these lines, the market will resume its normal condition. There will be no need of waiting for the election to restore prices and confidence. To-day's record points to what may be expected from sound-money activity, for in spite of the tradition in the trading element, which assigns to Monday a dull place in the week's business, a good record was made both in prices and in volume of sales, and the special cause uppermost in Exchange and office talk was the demonstration arranged for to-morrow night at which, it is expected, Mr. Cockran will destroy utterly the possibilities for mischief in this section of the country of the Chicago candidates and platform.

Reduction in rates for sterling exchange was also a helpful influence. Posted rates were marked off ½ cent, as were demand bills. Treasury gold would be safe at present rates without protection by a banking arrangement. The decline shows, moreover, aside from the release of speculative holdings of exchange, that the pressure abroad to sell securities has been relieved, and that a demand for securities has set in there at the ruling bargain prices. Financial instinct in Europe is as unsentimental as it is here. The new demand in all markets has for its basis business motives, and its appearance now reflects a settled conviction that this Government will not become tainted with financial heresy.

Another factor in the day's operations was the report issued Saturday of imports and exports of dry goods and general merchandise for the last seven months. The large excess of exports over imports was not only unusual, but it showed how well merchants have adapted themselves to adverse conditions, and out of the misfortune of retrenchment have evolved a trade balance in favor of this country.

Plus signs attached to almost the entire list of securities at the close of business to-day. The volume of business was not large, so that the improved tone came without manipulation. Indeed, it indicated simply a buoyant tendency in natural conditions, stimulated only by the belief that the political scare has received its quietus. The Grangers led in activity and, with unimportant exceptions, in trading. Securities which have ready market here and abroad were the favorites. The only important exception to this classification was furnished by Sugar, which gained 2 points, and furnished 30 per cent. of the day's business. Sales of all stocks reached 190,288 shares, against 202,035 shares on Friday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3½@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged at 8 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $64,913,434; balance, $4,706,337; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $540,558.

Money on call in London ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67½. There were sales of 15,000 ounces at 66¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52c.

Bar silver closed in London at 30⅞d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,624,448
Imports for same period	19,953,041
Net exports	$30,672,407
Net exports to date, 1895	20,702,999
Net exports to date, 1894	71,381,303
Net exports to date, 1893	32,371,014

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were half a cent lower at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—1.10 discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75@60c discount.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull, but generally higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Am. Spf. Mfg. 5s	4	N. W. 25-yr. deb	1
C., B. & Q. net ext. 4s	1½	Ohio Southern 1st	1
C., H. V. & T. 6s	2⅛	Or. R. & N. 5s, t. r.	2
Iowa Central 1st	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1½
L., N. A. & C. gen.	2	St. P. & O. con.	2
Met. Elev. 2d	1¼	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
N. Y. Central 1st, c.	3	Southern Railway 5s	1⅝
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	1	Texas Pacific 1st	2
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	2	Wabash 1st	1

DECLINED.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	2

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merch'ts' Exchange	111
American Exchange	165	Metropolis	400
Central National	120	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4,000	National Union	200
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	200	New-York	220
Continental	125	New-York County	610
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. B'k N. Am.	125
Fifth Avenue	2,700	Park	250
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Phenix	100
Fourth National	160	Republic	140
Gallatin National	285	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	300	Second National	425
Lincoln National	750	Seventh National	100
Manhattan	207	State of New-York	105
Market & Fulton	200	United States Nat.	175
Mechanics'	185	West Side	275
Merchants'	130	Western National	110

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The holders of certificates of deposit of the New-York Security and Trust Company for consolidated mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and the holders of certificates of deposit of the United States Trust Company of New-York for collateral trust mortgage bonds of said company, are informed that the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company has been formed, and has acquired the property of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Oregon Railway Extensions Company, and the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, and that the New-York Security and Trust Company and the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation of the certificates of deposit make the respective payments as required by the plan of reorganization. It is expected that the bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, with first coupons maturing on Dec. 1 next, and the stock trust certificates representing the stock of said company, will be ready for delivery on or about Oct. 1.

—The Welsbach Commercial Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 10, to stockholders of record Aug. 29.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mex & Pac 1st 5s									
8,000	90								
Illinois Central, Springfield Div. coup									
3,000	100¼								
Ill Cent 4s, 1951									
1,000	110								
Iowa Cent 1st 5s									
4,000	88								
5,000	89								
Lo, N A & Chic g m									
1,000	52								
Metropolitan Elev 2d									
1,000	103¼								
Mexican Int 1st 4s									
10,000	75¾								
Mil, L S & W'n 1st									
5,000	122								

7,000	49¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	80
4,000	80½
6,000	80¼
20,000	80½
6,000	81
10,000	81½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	77
Wabash 1st 5s	
6,000	103
West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	101¼
Wis Cen Co 1st, Tr Co ctfs	
1,000	29¾

Total sales....$481,500

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were irregular. The 4s, 1907, registered, and the 4s, 1925, advanced ¼. The 5s declined ¼, and the 2s ½. The sales were $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 106⅜@106½; $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 113¼@113½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	91½	..
4s, r., 1907	105¼	106
4s, c., 1907	106	107½
4s, r., 1925	113	113¾
4s, c., 1925	113¼	113¾
5s, r., 1904	108¾	109½
5s, c., 1904	108¾	109½
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 55.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—To-day's market was very strong throughout, and recorded advances over Saturday's close of from 1 per cent. to nearly 5 per cent. The Traction group started the movement, and as it gained in strength the remainder of the list responded, sending Metropolitan up to 89½, Philadelphia to 64½, Union 4s to 67½, Union to 12⅝, United Gas Improvement to 64⅛, and Electric Storage to 23. Welsbach Commercial common sold at 60, a gain of 7 per cent. over Saturday. There seemed to be good buying orders at the close.

The bank statement showed: Loans and discounts, decrease, $276,000; reserve, decrease, $537,000; due from other banks, increase, $291,000; due to other banks, decrease, $151,000; deposits, decrease, $907,000, and circulation, increase, $51,000.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	16⅜	16½	15⅞	16

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
C., C. & Va.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	500
C. & Cripple C.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Father de Smet	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Mt. Rosa	.12	.12	.12	.12	200
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	300
Yellow Jacket	.30	.30	.30	.30	200

Total sales....$20,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	55	55½	54½	54⅝	801,100
Dec. option	58⅝	58⅝	58½	58½	6,000

PROGRESS OF ADJUSTMENT PLANS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Jamieson Committee is constantly at work, and has now in hand the arduous and complicated task of reconciling to the satisfaction of all concerned the "account" trades as they appear for final settlement on Aug. 31. It is said that the plan contemplates no arrangement that will leave the brokers in the gap. Possibly the committee may have undertaken more than it can accomplish.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
•United States Trust	1045	..
Wagner Car Company	144	149
•Washington Trust Company	180	190
Western Gas Company	50	57
†Western Gas Company bonds	80	84
Worcester Traction	..	14
•Worcester Traction pf	84	86
Worthington Pump	..	16
•Worthington Pump pf	59	60

•Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 58⅞; Illinois Central, 1⅜, to 89; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅛; Erie, ⅛, to 13; New-York Central, ⅛, to 94⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 4⅝. Declined—Erie first preferred, 1⅛, to 27½, and St. Paul, ⅜, to 66½. Louisville and Nashville sold at 42⅝. British consols declined ⅛, to 113⅝ for money and 113 7-16 for the account.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Cleveland, Canton & Southern—			
Mileage	216	216	216
1st week August	$11,989	$8,403	$16,344
From July 1	78,855	77,037	79,491
From Jan. 1	417,117	386,951	312,490
Colorado Midland—			
Month July	143,904	136,374	98,706
From Jan. 1	1,068,753	923,850	....
Flint & Pere Marquette—			
Mileage	637	637	637
1st week August	$45,190	$47,217	$44,878
From July 1	248,845	256,331	225,683
From Jan. 1	1,576,002	1,460,656	1,429,757
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham—			
Mileage	276	276	276

Paterson Railway, for July—			
Gross earnings	31,883	28,624	25,047
Oper. expenses	17,975	15,260	14,112
Net earnings	13,908	13,363	10,935
For the seven months ended July 31:			
Gross earnings	187,602	162,216	135,975
Oper. expenses	108,374	97,685	90,655
Net earnings	79,228	64,531	45,320

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Local stocks were very dull to-day, Old Dominion and Boston and Montana being the only shares traded in to any extent. The latter gained 1⅛, to 76¾, closing at 76½. Old Dominion advanced ½, to 14¼, and closed at 14⅛. There was one sale of Pioneer Gold Mining, which was up ¼, to 44. These were the only sales of mining shares. The remainder of the local list was without feature, and transactions in stocks which were traded in at all were light. Mexican Central remained unchanged, at 7⅞. Dominion Coal lost ⅛, to 7⅝. Bay State Gas gained ½, to 8½, with the first 5s up 2⅝, to 70¾, and the seconds up 1, to 61. Boston and Albany rose 2, to 204, and Boston and Lowell was unchanged, at 200. Boston and Providence dropped ¾, to 249, and New-York, New-Haven and Hartford advanced ¼, to 164¼. Bell Telephone rose 2, on one sale, to 200, and West End Street Railway was ½ better, at 65. Copper in London closed off ¼, at 47⅝, for spot and the same for futures.

The Clearing House rate was 4@5 per cent., mostly the latter, with New-York funds at 10@15c discount. The Boston bank statement shows as follows: Loans, decrease, $1,161,000; deposits, decrease, $1,606,000; legal tenders, increase, $89,000; specie, increase, $49,000; reserve excess, $1,231,743, an increase of $120,286; reserve excess in New-York, $5,206,743, a decrease of $1,482,714.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	3½	3⅝	..
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	..	3¼	..	3½
West End	1½	2¼	1½	..
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
Am. Bell	198½	200	198	200
Erie	..	..	53	54
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	..	94	..	94
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	8
Dominion Coal pf	..	82	..	..
General Electric pf	..	58	56	58
Illinois Steel	44	46	43	..
Lamson Store Service	16½	16½	16	..
Philadelphia Co.	18½	19½	18¼	19¼
Reece Button Hole	19	20	..	20
West. Elec. 1st pf	48	49	48	..
Bay State Gas	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	204	206	202	204
Boston & Lowell	200	205	..	200

TREASURY BALANCES.

This month	5,896,659	501,825	6,398,484
This day	950,067	73,160	1,023,227

•Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $692,880; from customs, $393,556, and miscellaneous, $23,295.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $248,746.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Aug. 15 was $593,570, and for the corresponding period last year was $608,298.

The shipments of fractional silver coin from Aug. 1 to 15 aggregated $488,357.80.

Financial Continued on Page 11.

Murray Hill Bank Depositors.

The following have been appointed a committee of the depositors of the Murray Hill Bank, and they will present the reorganization plans and agreement at a meeting of the depositors, which will be held this evening in Renwick Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue: John Reise, representing the Consumers' Brewing Company; M. Harrison, Jr., representing M. Harrison & Son; Edward D. Jardine, representing George Jardine & Son; D. Brandes, representing Brandes Brothers; Isaac J. Brown, representing Kerschoff & Brown; Thomas K. Slader, representing himself and John Murphy; B. Ehrenreich, representing Ehrenreich Brothers; James G. Patton, representing Patton & Co., and L. Z. Bach, representing Bach & McLaughlin. It was said at the bank yesterday that a statement of the affairs of the bank will be given out for publication after the meeting of the depositors.

Utica Market.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The following sales of cheese were made here to-day: 810 bxs small at 7c, 1,000 bxs do at 7¼c, 1,460 bxs small at 7⅜c, 780 bxs small at 7½c, 1,000 bxs large at 8c, 4,660 bxs large at 8⅛c, 250 bxs large at 8¼c, 95 bxs creamery butter, 16@17c. The market was strong and advancing. These sales of cheese were made at Little Falls: 210 bxs large colored at 8¼c, 161 bxs large white at 8⅛c, 1,366 bxs small white at 7c, 98 bxs small white at private terms, 597 bxs small colored at 7c, 140 bxs small colored at private terms, 585 bxs twin colored at 7c, 762 bxs twin white at 7c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...5:12 | Sun sets...6:55 | Moon sets... ..

HIGH WATER AUG. 18.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
3:06 A. M.	3:45 A. M.	5:34 A. M.
3:35 P. M.	4:20 P. M.	6:09 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 18.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Halle	Bremen	Aug. 4
Southwark	Antwerp	Aug. 8
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Weimar	Bremen	Aug. 7
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.		
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 12
Majestic	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Seminole	Jacksonville	Aug. 16
Sorrento	Hamburg	Aug. 5
Spree	Bremen	Aug. 11
Yumuri	Havana	Aug. 15
THURSDAY, AUG. 20.		
Lisbonense	Para	Aug. 8
FRIDAY, AUG. 21.		
Advance	Colon	Aug. 14
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Chateau Lafitte	Bordeaux	Aug. 7
Columbia	Hamburg	Aug. 15
Delcomyn	St. Lucia	Aug. 14
El Paso	New-Orleans	Aug. 16
Lucania	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Paris	Southampton	Aug. 15
SATURDAY, AUG. 22.		
La Bretagne	Havre	Aug. 15
Persia	Hamburg	Aug. 10
Santiago	Nassau	Aug. 18
Sorrento	Havre	Aug. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Algonquin	Aug. 18	Jack'nville	Pier 29 E. R.
Kansas City	Aug. 18	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Trave	Aug. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cuba	Aug. 18	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
St. Paul	Aug. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
El Mar	Aug. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Comal	Aug. 19	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Westernland	Aug. 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Seneca	Aug. 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Britannic	Aug. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Aug. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
C. of Augusta	Aug. 20	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 21	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Aug. 21	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	Aug. 21	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Umbria	Aug. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Aug. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Aug. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of Birm'ham	Aug. 22	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Louisiana	Aug. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Aug. 22	London	1 Broadway.
Gascogne	Aug. 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Leona	Aug. 22	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Aller	Aug. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Aug. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	Aug. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Hindoo	Aug. 22	London	22 State St.
Philadelphia	Aug. 22	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Aug. 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fontabelle	Aug. 25	Wind. Isl.	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	Aug. 25	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Spree	Aug. 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Aug. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Aug. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Aug. 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Colorado	Aug. 28	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
New-York	Aug. 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	39 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Knick'bocker	Aug. 29	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ems	Aug. 29	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Aug. 17.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Aug. 8, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:39 A. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Tampico Aug. 8, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:57 P. M.

SS Vignaes, (Norw.,) Petersen, Gibara Aug. 10, with sugar to Mosle Brothers—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 A. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Aug. 7, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS John Wilson, (Norw.,) Falsen, Bocas del Toro 8 ds, with fruit to J. Macheca—vessel to W. W. Hurlburt. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull Aug. 5, with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. Aug. 16.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Petermann, Genoa Aug. 6, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Brunsma, Amsterdam Aug. 4, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Puerto Cabello Aug. 8, via La Guayra, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS Lovstakken, (Norw.,) Olsen, Hamburg July 30, via Newcastle, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M. Anchored in Gravesend Bay to discharge gunpowder.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Vimeira, (Br.,) Masson, Minatitlan Aug. 1, via Laguna, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. Aug. 16.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 14, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

Brig Jennie Hulbert, Roditch, Savannah 13 ds, with railroad ties to James H. Cox & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS George Dumois, for Bonavista; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Maskelyne, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Brig Carib, for Turk's Island, Puerto Cortez, and Truxillo.

Spoken.

Ship S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, from New-York June 27 for San Francisco, was spoken July 18 in lat 29 S, lon 48 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—SS George Heaton, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Licata Aug. 10 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagan, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York Aug. 5 for Plymouth, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Aug. 6 for Flushing for orders, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York Aug. 8 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Elwick (Br.) sld. from Gibraltar for New-York Aug. 10.

SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, sld. from Leghorn for New-York Aug. 10.

SS Port Darwin (Br.) sld. from Santos for New-York Aug. 14.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, sld. from Naples for New-York Aug. 15.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Dundee for New-York yesterday.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York, sld. from from Deptford for Newcastle yesterday.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Hairby, from New-York July 20, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 15.

SS Radnorshire, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York July 21, via Norfolk, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Black, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at Manchester to-day.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York Aug. 7, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York, arr. at Cherbourg yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Groff, from New-York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from New-York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Cametense, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New-York, arr. at Para Aug. 14.

Will Manage Her Own Theatres.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 17.—H. H. Jennings of this city and H. C. Parsons of Hartford, who have managed both theatres in this city for several years past, retired to-day in favor of Miss Emily Hawes, whose father built the Park City Theatre. Miss Hawes says she was not dissatisfied with the way the theatres have been conducted heretofore, but she thinks the business will be more valuable to her if she manages it herself.

His Wife Found His Body.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 17.—Joseph H. Marshall, a lineman in the employ of the Long Distance Telephone Company, fell from the top of a pole at Schooley's Mountain last evening while he was repairing a wire and was killed. His wife found his body.

ASKS TO HAVE WILLS CONSTRUED.

A Trust Company's Action as to Those of J. H. Howland and Daughter.

The New-York Security and Trust Company, as administrator, has instituted suits in the Supreme Court for constructions of the wills of John H. Howland and of his daughter, Martha H. Hooker. Justice Smyth has granted an order for the service by publication of the summons in the suits upon the heirs of Mr. Howland and all persons in interest.

John H. Howland died in 1874, leaving two sons, John and William H., and three daughters, Martha H. Hooker, Mary R. Pell, and Sarah R. Osgood. Mr. Howland made several small bequests in his will, and then left the residue of the estate, valued at $500,000, to be divided into five equal parts, for the benefit of his five children. The sons received their shares immediately after the division, but the shares of the three daughters were to be held in trust for them during their lives. They were, however, given authority to dispose of the principal by will. The executor under this will was William C. Wetmore. Mr. Wetmore died in 1880, and in his will he named his son, Benjamin C. Wetmore, as his executor.

Benjamin C. Wetmore, it is stated, disappeared in 1892, and the New-York Security and Trust Company was appointed administrator of the estates of John H. Howland and Martha H. Hooker.

In the suits brought by the trust company it is alleged that during the period of the executorship of the two Wetmores the estates of John H. Howland's three daughters almost entirely disappeared. Mrs. Hooker died in 1875, leaving a will providing that her husband, Thomas H. Hooker, should have the interest of her estate for life, and at his death the principal was to go to the heirs of William H. Pell, Cornelius S. Howland, and Sarah C. Ford. She named Benjamin C. Wetmore as her executor.

Thomas H. Hooker died in 1883. The income from Mrs. Hooker's estate was paid to the heirs named by her until 1892, when payments ceased.

John Howland, the son of John H. Howland, died in 1870, leaving one-third of his estate to his wife, Marie Adele de Seze Howland. He left no lawful issue, but was known as the godfather of two young men. One of these young men was Charles Guiblemot, a clerk. When John Howland died, William C. Wetmore told Guiblemot that his father was dead and had left him $80,000.

Guiblemot received $64,000 in a lump sum, and it is said that he soon squandered it. Another godson, William de Quesada y Howland, and Pauline W. Howland, each received a like amount. Pauline died, leaving a husband, Jacob J. Schwitzer.

The trust company wants to have all these transfers and conveyances passed upon by the court, and desires more especially that the will and trust created by Mrs. Hooker shall be construed, it being alleged that she created a trust upon a trust.

Dividends of Insolvent Banks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Controller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent National banks as follows:

A third dividend of 10 per cent., in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Johnson City, Tenn., making in all 35 per cent. on claims proved, amounting to $78,435.86.

A fourth dividend of 5 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Livingstone National Bank of Livingstone, Mon., making in all 55 per cent. on claims proved, amounting to $84,195.17.

A fifth dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo., making in all 65 per cent. on claims proved, amounting to $902,782.42.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, no change in temperature, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, northeasterly winds, cooler in western portion. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, except possibly local thunderstorms on the coast, easterly winds, cooler in northern portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA, partly cloudy weather, probably followed by local thunderstorms in northern portion Tuesday afternoon or night, northerly to easterly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, WESTERN FLORIDA, and LOUISIANA, partly cloudy weather, with conditions favorable for local thunderstorms, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, but possibly local rains on the coast, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, partly cloudy weather, possibly local thunderstorms, southerly winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, local thunderstorms in the eastern portion, probably fair in western portion, southerly winds, not so warm. ARKANSAS, local thunderstorms, easterly winds, not so warm. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, probably showers in western portions, northeasterly winds, cooler in Tennessee.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, northerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair, light to fresh northerly winds. INDIANA, fair, followed by threatening weather, northerly winds, shifting to easterly. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness, with local showers, winds shifting to easterly. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, light to fresh northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair during the day, light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI and IOWA, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, easterly winds. COLORADO, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers in southern portion, cooler in southern portion, variable winds.

KANSAS, local showers, easterly winds, warmer in northern portion, slightly cooler in southwestern portion. NEBRASKA, local rains, partly cloudy weather, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds. WYOMING, occasional showers, partly cloudy weather, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, followed in western portion by local showers, northerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather, local showers, easterly to southerly winds, slightly warmer. MONTANA, fair, except local showers in northern portion, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable.

The barometer has risen in the Northern States east of the Mississippi, and it has fallen at Rocky Mountain stations, in the Northwest, and in the Upper Mississippi Valley. It is highest north of Dakota, and it is low over Arizona and northeast of New-England. It is cooler to-night, except in Colorado, Northern Texas, Indian Territory, and on the Gulf coast, where the temperature has remained about stationary.

The temperature has fallen about 10° in the Lower Missouri Valley. The weather is generally fair east of the Mississippi. Thunderstorms are reported from the Lower Mississippi Valley, Missouri, Kansas, and the Dakotas.

Indications are that the weather will continue fair generally throughout New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lake region. It will be cooler on the Atlantic coast. Local thunderstorms are indicated for the Missouri, Central, and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The question as to whether the Sheriff or receiver was the first in possession of the assets of S. F. Myers & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelry and bicycles at 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, has been brought to the attention of the Supreme Court. The attorneys for the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, which obtained the attachment for $70,409 against the firm on Thursday, obtained an order yesterday from Justice Stover appointing Mr. Landon referee to prepare a form of affidavit for Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney to swear to concerning the time he took possession and the proceedings connected therewith, and later in the day Mr. Mulvaney gave the facts in the case to the best of his belief. The $70,049 depends on a matter of two and a half minutes' time. The Sheriff intended to try title yesterday in the matter before the Sheriff's Jury, but the matter was adjourned until the 20th inst., as a stay from the Supreme Court was obtained by the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and an order to show cause, returnable on the 20th inst., why the receiver should not turn over enough assets of the firm to the Sheriff to cover the attachment. The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for $400 against the Telegram Cycle Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., in favor of the American Wheelmen and Cycle Trade Gazette Publishing Company, in connection with the affairs of S. F. Myers & Co., who are said to owe the Milwaukee concern a large amount.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $15,091 against the Susquehanna Water Power and Paper Company of Harford County, Md., whose works are at Conowingo, Md., in favor of Daniel C. W. Smith. The company has been in business thirteen years and has a very large plant at Conowingo, which it is said represents an investment of over $500,000. D. C. W. Smith of Darlington, Md., is the President, and the company was understood to be owned by the Smith family. The company has an office in this city at 38 Park Row, where R. D. Ingram, its representative, said that he had not yet heard of the attachment and knew nothing concerning it. Asked if the company was in good financial condition, he answered "Yes."

—Joseph Van Vranken, National Bank Examiner, who has been in charge of the Yates County National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y., since its failure two months ago, has been appointed receiver of the institution in order to facilitate certain legal transactions preliminary to its resuming business.

—The Alvord & Spear Company of Torrington, Conn., manufacturers of piano stools, have failed. The liabilities are placed at $25,000; assets unknown. Henry J. Allen of Torrington has been appointed receiver.

—Hatch & Boyle, wholesale dealers in butchers' supplies, Detroit, have given chattel mortgages aggregating $18,000 for the benefit of creditors.

—Deficiency judgment for $9,449 was entered yesterday against Rosa Scheurer and Henry Kalebheim in favor of Braun & Hoffman.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

To the holders of certificates of deposit of the New-York Security and Trust Company for Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. and the holders of certificates of deposit of the United States Trust Company of New-York for Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds of said Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's System, THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY has been formed and has acquired the property of the OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO., the OREGON RAILWAY EXTENSIONS CO., and the WASHINGTON AND IDAHO RAILROAD CO.

THE NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY will, after the date of this notice, upon presentation at its office, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, of its certificates of deposit for CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO., pay upon each $1,000 of such bonds represented by said certificates $40.75 in payment of interest due under said Plan and Agreement for Reorganization at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, from June 1, 1895, to June 1, 1896, on $1,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., which the holder of each $1,000 of bonds represented by said certificates will be entitled to receive under said Plan and Agreement for Reorganization.

At the same time the said NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY will also pay, in accordance with said Plan and Agreement for Reorganization, upon each $1,000 of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. represented by said certificates, $25, being the installment of interest on such bonds which became due on December 1, 1893.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK will, after the date of this notice upon presentation at its office, NO. 45 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, of its certificates of deposit for COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO., pay upon each $1,000 of such bonds represented by said certificates $20.38, in payment of interest due under said Plan and Agreement for Reorganization at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually from June 1, 1895, to June 1, 1896, on $500 of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., which the holder of each $1,000 of bonds represented by said certificates will be entitled to receive under said Plan and Agreement for Reorganization.

It is expected that the bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., with first coupon maturing on December 1, 1896, and the stock trust certificates representing the stock of said Company, will be ready for delivery on or about October 1, 1896.

Dated NEW-YORK, August 17, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
Chairman,
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
ARNOLD MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
15 Wall St., New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
August 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,

$2.50 per share on stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on **SEPTEMBER 4, 1896**, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

REVENGE OF A DESERTED WIFE.

Searches Months and Causes Her Husband's Arrest for Bigamy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Fannie Pollock, after a search of sixteen months, during which she visited nearly all the principal cities in the Middle and Eastern States, found her husband, Alexander Pollock, at 100 South Morgan Street, last night, and had him placed under arrest on a charge of desertion and bigamy.

Pollock deserted his wife and two children while they were changing cars in Ottawa, Canada, leaving them penniless. Jan. 23 he was married to Rosa Linker, at Buffalo, N. Y. With his new wife, and accompanied by her father and mother, Pollock came to Chicago and purchased a jewelry store at Morgan and Madison Streets, and was conducting the business under the name of Jacob Saxe, assumed by him prior to his marriage to Rosa Linker.

His young wife, when she learned the truth, swooned.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN President.
ADRIAN ISELIN Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

CLARENCE S. DAY,
Banker,
40 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
Successor to
GWYNNE & DAY.
Established 1854.

Transacts a general banking business, including the purchase and sale on commission of all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

124 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
60 shs. 19th Ward Bank.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$5,000 Hampton Roades Hotel Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1914.
15 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
$25,000 Elmira Municipal Imp't Co. 1st Consl. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1942.
$35,900.41 Receivers' Certfs. of the Elmira National Bank of Elmira, N. Y., 55 p. c. paid on ac't.
$10,000 Mo., Kan. & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

8 shares Fulton Button Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
$15,000 Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due April 1, 1913. Interest April 1 and Oct. 1.
10 shares Eagle Fire Co., $40 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 14, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October 6th, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from the evening of September 5th, 1896, to October 7th, 1896.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. W. L. BULL, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the shareholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 737 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, 2d September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., 12th August, until 10 o'clock A. M., 3d September, 1896.

P. P. LYNCH, Sect'y and Treas.

Dated at Newark, N. J., 11th August, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, NO. 1 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 1st, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, August 19th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 2d, 1896.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Governors Island, New-York, N. Y., August 15, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by Commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., SEPTEMBER 25, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required for use thereof, during seven months, commencing December 1, 1896, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; Willet's Point, N. Y.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburg Barracks, cabbage. Right is reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to Commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be Opened September 25, 1896," and addressed to Commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Major, Chief Comy.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Aug. 13th.—Attention is invited to the advertisements in The City Record calling for estimates for furnishing the Fire Department with chestnut telegraph poles and bedding. Full information as to the description of the articles to be furnished can be obtained by applying to the Secretary at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, as above. CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AT EAST DUBUQUE and in Galena River, Ill.—U. S. Engineer Office, Rock Island, Ill., August 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., AUGUST 29, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS GENERALLY FIRM AND SPECULATION MODERATE.

Mainly Influenced by the West and Foreign Buying—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady and Quiet—Provisions More Active and Higher—Cotton Less Active and Higher—Coffee Quiet and Steadier.

There was a little better foreign demand for grain and prices were steady, while the West was better and cables higher, with the amount on passage showing a large decrease. Provisions were active and closed much higher, owing to the sharp covering demand. Cotton was quiet, but made a fair advance through local covering and light rains in the South. Coffee was a trifle firmer, but very quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	21 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring..........	$2.95 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter..........	3.25 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands..........	8 3-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16 @	20
Pork, mess	8.00 @	8.75
Lard, Western steam	.... @	3.92½
Beef, family	8.50 @	9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..........	16 @	..
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅝@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7..............	10¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	6½@	8¼
Copper, lake	10.50 @	..
Lead	2.70 @	2.75

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛@⅝c, on better cables, fair foreign buying, firmer West, and a decrease of 1,040,000 bushels on passage; declined ⅜c, on increased local stock and rather free realizing here and West; advanced ⅜c, on local covering, and closed firm at ½c net gain, with a fairly active trade, mostly switching....Spot was in moderate demand at a shade higher prices. Sales, 33,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1c over September, free on board, and 25,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 45@56¾c, delivered.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3⅜c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York, at 1¼c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 19,650 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 40,848 bushels; receipts, 108,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 203,531 bushels. ....Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 100,989 bushels, or to 1,756,171 bushels, (8,295 bushels contract red and 559,587 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring and 40,000 bushels afloat.) ....The visible supply showed a decrease of 553,000 bushels, or to 45,876,000 bushels, against 86,803,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅛@¼c, with the West; fell ¼c, on increased supplies, and an increase of 1,200,000 bushels on passage, with free receipts West and fine weather; rallied ⅛@¼c, on local covering, and closed steady at unchanged prices to ¼c advance, with trading moderate....Spot was scarce and firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 58,500 bushels, including 48,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms, and 10,500 bushels yellow at 29c, elevator....Receipts, 119,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 294,053 bushels....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 44,108 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 225,440 bushels, or to 449,704 bushels, (152,353 bushels No. 2 and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,532,000 bushels, or to 13,750,000 bushels, against 4,293,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected and closed steady at partly ¼c advance....Spot were moderately active and very steady....Sales, 85,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24½c for new; No. 3 white at 23¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24c; No. 2 mixed, 21c, with 25,000 bushels for export, on private terms; rejected white, 20c; rejected mixed, 18c; No. 2 Chicago, 22c; track mixed, 21@23c; track white, 22@29c for 60,000 bushels....Receipts, 129,600 bushels; exports, 85 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 29,888 bushels, or to 1,366,640 bushels, (411,726 bushels No. 2 white and 185,863 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 334,000 bushels, to 7,279,000 bushels, against 3,631,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	....	....@....	62
September	1,535,000	61 11-16@62 7-16	62¼
October	10,000	63 @63¼	63¼
November	....	....	64½
December	985,000	64⅛@65¼	64⅞
May	30,000	68⅝@69	68⅞
Total..........	2,560,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	....	....@....	....
September	30,000	28¼@28⅝	28⅝
October	55,000	29 @29¼	29
December	90,000	30⅛@30½	30¼
May	10,000	32¼@....	32¼
Total..........	185,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	10,000	20¾@21	21

FLOUR—Market a trifle steadier, but not active, trading being chiefly on jobbing account. Sales, 6,800 bbls, in car lots....Arrivals, 10,987 bbls and 24,523 sacks; exports, 3,021 bbls and 5,749 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 9,830 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; 49 lb Western quoted at 31c, free on board.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 38¼c, free on board; No. 1, 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and steady at 74¾c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.45; cut, $3.10@$3.89; ground, $3@$3.45; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Dull and steady....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 47½@52½c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no activity to the trading; in fact, demand was slow, both from the home trade and shippers. Owing to a sharp advance in lard values, however, the market showed increased tone, with holders indifferent sellers of prime Summer yellow at 23c; off-grade yellow was quiet, but steady, at 22½@22¾c. The supply of crude oil was small, and prices for prime were steady, at 19@20c....LARD OIL was in limited demand and steady at 39@41c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was quiet and unchanged at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Aug. 17.—Oil closed at $1.03. Standard's price, $1.04.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a fair amount of activity to the trading in the markets at the West, especially for lard, and prices advanced rather sharply on buying by "shorts" to cover contracts, stimulated by the improved cash demand and higher prices for hogs. Lard closed at an advance of 17½@22½ points, pork 12½@15 points, and bacon 5 points. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow, 11,000 head.

LARD—The Western market was fairly active and higher. Shorts bought freely to cover contracts, and there was some investment buying, stimulated by the active export demand noted latterly, together with a decreasing movement and higher prices for hogs, closing firm at an advance of 17½@22½ points. August closed at 3.50, nominal; September at 3.32½@3.50c, closing 3.50c bid; October at 3.42½@3.57½c, closing at 3.57½c bid; December at 3.60@3.67½c, closing at 3.67½c bid; January at 3.72½@3.92½c, closing at 3.92½c. Here the market was fairly active and firmer; cash closed 3.92½c asked; sales, 1,000 tcs at 3.85@3.87½c; city steam firm; sales, 350 tcs at 3.50c; refined in moderate demand and firmer; sales, 1,000 tcs; Continental at 4.25c; South American at 4.65c; Brazil, kegs, 5.80c; compound at 3⅞@4⅛c.

PORK—At the West the market was moderately active and prices advanced 12½@15 points on a demand from shorts to cover contracts. August closed at $6.30, September at $6.15@$6.40, closing $6.30 bid; October at $6.10@$6.15, closing $6.15; January at $6.97½@$7.20, closing $7.12½. Here the market was quiet but steady; sales, 200 bbls....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $8@$8.25 for old and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $10@$11; short, clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—The Western market was stronger. Shorts were buying and prices advanced 5 points, closing steady. August closed at 3.37½c; September at 3.35@3.42½c, closing 3.40c; October at 3.40@3.47½c, closing 3.45c; January at 3.50@3.57½c, closing 3.57½c.

CUTMEATS—City meats were unchanged. Only a jobbing business was transacted, but prices held steady....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 5¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 3½@3¾c.

BEEF—Dull market; prices unchanged.... Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Market slow; prices nominal; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at ¼c advance....Bacon, 4¼c; 180 lb, 4⅝c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 5c; 120 lb, 5⅛c; pigs, 5¼@5½c....Receipts at the West, 34,036 head; last year, 27,659 head. Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; 5@10c higher; $2.75@$3.50; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,507 head; active; $2.50@$3.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,455 head; higher; $3@$3.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; steady; $3.20@$3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 384 head; $2.65@$3.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,800 head; steady; $2.90@$3.10. Omaha—Receipts, 1,400 head; 5c higher; $2.75@$3.05.

TALLOW—There was no change in the local market. There was a demand for prime city at 3c, but melters held steady at 3 1-16c. Advices from Chicago reported sales of 1,000 tcs No. 2 to the home trade at 2¾c; prime quoted at 3 1-16c. Country quiet but steady, at 3@3¼c.

STEARINE—The market for oleostearine was quiet, and there were sellers at 4c. Sales were made in Chicago for export of 750,000 lb at 3¾c. ....Lard stearine was nominal at 4¼@4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were only moderately active and tended to better prices at the close, through local covering, with a gain of about 5@10 points from the lowest....Havre was steady at ¼f advance to ¼f decline, and Hamburg dull and unchanged to ½ pfennig up....Spot Rio dull and easy at 10¾c for No. 7....Opening Call, 11 A. M. —September, 500 bags at 9.70c; December, 1,000 bags at 9.10c; March, 250 bags at 9.05c, 500 bags at 9.10c; May, 500 bags at 9.05c; total, 2,750 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 1,000 bags at 9.70c; October, 500 bags at 9.45c; December, 1,750 bags at 9.15c, 1,000 bags at 9.20c; March, 500 bags at 9.15c, 1,000 bags at 9.20c; total, 5,750 bags; total for day, 8,500 bags....Closing Prices—January, 9.15@9.25c; February, 9.15@9.25c; March, 9.15@9.25c; April, 9.10@9.20c; May, 9.10@9.20c; June, 9.05@9.15c; July, 9.05@9.15c; August, 10@10.10c; September, 9.70@9.80c; October, 9.40@9.50c; November, 9.20@9.30c; December, 9.15@9.25c.

COTTON.

Contracts were irregular, but less active, with trading chiefly for local account, and the close very steady at 16@18 points advance, while the South reported only light rains, and high temperature. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 505 bales to spinners, with 3,800 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	8.01@8.03	7.99	7.91	1,800
September	7.74@7.75	7.74	7.66	4,300
October	7.81@7.82	7.82	7.72	23,600
November	7.77@7.78	7.78	7.70	9,100
December	7.83@7.84	7.84	7.72	43,800
January	7.87@7.88	7.88	7.75	69,400
February	7.91@7.93	7.91	7.82	1,500
March	7.96@7.98	7.96	7.85	2,900
April	8.01@8.03	8.01	7.90	900
May	....@....	8.05	8.05	200
Total........				157,500

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 5,798 bales, against 953 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEAN AND PEAS—The market is in very much the same condition as at the close of last week. Probably a little of the firmness resulting from some unfavorable crop reports has passed away, sellers being assured that enough stock will be available to meet all requirements. There were offers to sell choice marks of marrow at $1.15, best lots of medium and pea at $1, and choice red kidney at $1.05. We find very little disposition to shade these figures, and stock is easily bought at them. Turtle soup, being scarce, are held firmly. Other varieties about as previously quoted. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, 97½c@$1; do, pea, $1; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.05; do, yellow eye, $1.17½; do, turtle soup, $1.40; do, Lima, California, $1.65; green peas, bbls, 70@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Dealers pretty well supplied from last week, and trading quiet at firm prices.... Western creamery, 11½@16c; extra, 16c; State creamery, 11½@16c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 7½@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—The cooler weather causes a firmer feeling, but demand moderate; State, large, full cream, 6¼@8¼c; small, new, 6@8c; part skims, new, 2@5¾c.

EGGS—Fine grades firmer and demand fair.... State, 14@14½c; Western, 12@13c; do, case, $2@$2.40.

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy apples, in large round hoop barrels, are scarce and selling promptly at full late prices; but market is overburdened with common to prime fruit, which drags heavily at low and irregular figures. A few peaches arrived to-day from Maryland and Delaware in refrigerator cars and sold from 60@80c per basket, but the great bulk of the supply was in poor order, and cleaned up very slowly at 25@50c per basket. Pears in moderate supply, and choice near by sold promptly, occasionally above quotations. Southern pears show irregular quality, though stock in good order sells well. Very few plums arriving. Grapes in moderate supply, and with demand active prices show a slight advance; some fancy up-river brought 25@75c more than quoted. Very few blackberries arriving. Huckleberries generally poor. Muskmelons in light supply from Jersey, and prices show little change. Most of the Southern stock is overripe and of uncertain value. The cooler weather has cut off demand for watermelons, and with heavy receipts market is weak and lower. We quote: Apples, prime to fancy, per double-head bbls, $1@$1.50; do, common to medium, 50@75c; do, open heads, per bbl, 25@75c; peaches, Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, $1@$2.25; do, fancy, per basket, 65@90c; do, straight lines, per basket, 30@50c; pears, Southern, Kieffer, per bbls, $1@$1.50; do, Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$3; do, per keg, $1.25@$1.50; do, Maryland and Delaware, per basket, 40@50c; do, Clapp's Favorite, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, per keg, $1.25@$1.50; Scooter, per bbl, $2@$2.25; do, cooking varieties, $1.75@$2.25; plums, per basket, 15@35c; grapes, up-river, Delaware, per case, $1.75@$2.25; do, Niagara, $1.25@$1.75; do, other varieties, 50c@$1.25; do, Maryland and Delaware, Wyoming, per carrier, 75c@$1.25; blackberries, per quart, 4@8c; huckleberries, per quart, 5@9c; muskmelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $2@2.50; do, South Jersey, per bbl, $1@$3; do, Monmouth County, per bbl, $1.50@$3.50; do, Maryland and Delaware, 50c@$1.50; do, Anne Arundel, 75c@$1.50; do, Baltimore, per crate, 50@75c; watermelons, per carload, $100@$225; do, per 100, $6@$20. DRIED—The market for old evaporated apples is in much the same condition as noted of late. The movement is small and confined almost entirely to jobbing wants. Samples of new fruits are shown, mostly from the South, and quality is not very attractive. Further sales are reported of Northern fruit for October and November delivery at 4½@4¾c for prime, latter wood-dried. Scarcely anything doing in sun-dried apples. New cherries are opening very dull and weak, and there is also an easier feeling in raspberries; prime evaporated offering on the spot at 15c, and to arrive for less. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 5½@6c; do, prime to choice, 4¾@5¼c; do, common to good, 3@4c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, State and Western, 2½@3½c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, Southern, 2@2¾c; peaches, sun-dried, peeled, 3@6c; do, unpeeled, 1¾@2c; cherries, 1896, 9½c; do, 1895, 9c; blackberries, 1895, 5½@6c; raspberries, evaporated, 1896, 15c; huckleberries, 1890, 7½@8c; do, 1895, 6½@7½c; plums, State, 1895, 4@4½c.

GAME—Scarcely any strictly prime lots of fresh game birds arriving, and values more or less nominal, though choice well grown would sell moderately, if here, at about quotations. We quote: Partridges and grouse, choice, per pair, 75c@$1; woodcock, choice, per pair, 90c@$1; English snipe and golden plover, choice, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, choice, per dozen, $1@$1.50.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 5 cars Western. Demand was fairly active and offerings cleaned up well at slightly higher prices. A few fine heavy Western chickens brought 10c, but that was extreme. We quote: Chickens, local, per lb, 9½@9¾c; do, Western, 9c; do, Southern, 8@8½c; fowls, per lb, 9c; roosters, per lb, 5½c; turkeys, per lb, 9@10c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@70c; do, Southern, 50c; geese, Western, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 15@20c. DRESSED—Supplies of fresh Western dressed poultry were fairly liberal to-day and still run largely chickens. Invoices are fairly large, contrary to general expectations, as it was thought the extreme hot weather lately prevailing in the West would materially affect collections. Fowls are not in oversupply, and with fair demand are firmly sustained at 9½@10c for choice dry-picked, but 9c about all that can be reached for scalded. There is a fair call from speculative jobbers and wholesalers for fancy large chickens, which continue very scarce, and which are possible at a premium. But a large supply of average chickens, which rarely exceed 3½ to 3¾ lb to pair, and for average best lots 8@9c all that can be reached, with demand slow at that, while plenty of small average chickens are offering down to 7c, with poor lots still lower. Nearby Spring chickens, ducks, geese, and squabs nominally unchanged in absence of fresh arrivals. Western ducks continue very dull. Old turkeys scarce and firm. We quote: Turkeys, prime mixed weights, per lb, 11c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia dry-picked, selected, 13@14c; do, ordinary, 10@12c; do, Pennsylvania, 10@12c; do, Western dry-picked, choice, 9c; do, small, 7@8c; do, scalded, 4 lb and over to pair, 8½@9c; do, 3 to 3½ lb to pair, 7@8c; do, Western and Southern, small, 5½@6½c; fowls, Western dry-picked, choice, 9½@10c; do, scalded, choice, 9c; old cocks, 5@5½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 12@13c; Spring ducks, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 9@11c; Spring ducks, Western, 7@9c; old ducks, Western, 5@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, 13@14c; squabs, per dozen, $1@$1.75.

VEGETABLES—A firm market, with moderate receipts, and a good demand....Potatoes, Long Island, $1.37@$1.50; sweets, $1@$1.50; cabbage, per 100, $2@$2.50; onions, new, per bbl, $1.25@$2.25; tomatoes, per crate, 10@20c; cucumbers, per box, 20@40c; corn, per 100, 30@75c; peas, per bag, 50c@$1.50.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A better inquiry noted, and full prices asked....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Supplies moderate and firm prices obtained....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¾@4⅝c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4@4½c; Java, 3⅝@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and quoted unchanged. Sales, 800 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅜c. ....Refined in light demand at ⅛@3-16c decline. ....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test 2⅞c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅝c....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4⅝@5c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 7-16@4½c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are fully equal to the moderate demand, and stock is freely offered, with outside quotations extreme. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90@95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@90c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, trash, 35@40c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@70c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@85c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, tangled rye, 40@50c; do, oat, 25@35c.

HOPS—Fine stock held firmly, but demand slow....Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1895, choice, 7@7½c; common to prime do, 3@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice, 6@6½c; common to prime, 3@5½c.

HIDES—Changes very small and demand light. ....Dry Buenos Ayres selected, 25 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 7@7½c.

LEATHER—Trading chiefly in a jobbing way and prices barely steady....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange tin was steady at 13.35@13.40c. Copper weak at 10.50c. Lead weak at 2.70@2.75c. Spelter weak at 3.75@3.80c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market firm, but trading slow....Southern, regular, 24¼c; machine-made, barrels, 25c.

RESIN—Demand light and prices unchanged. ....Common to good strained, $1.57½@$1.60; E, $1.70@$1.75; F, $1.82½@$1.85; G, $1.85@$1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.07½; W G, $2.25@$2.30; W W, $2.45@$2.50.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 17.—Resin firm; strained, $1.32½; good strained, $1.37½. Spirits of turpentine quiet; machine, 22¼c; irregular, 21¼c. Tar firm at $1.05. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 17.—Turpentine firm; sales, none; 21@22c. Resin firm; sales, none; B C, $1.25; D R, $1.30; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.40; I, $1.45; K, $1.50; M, $1.55; window glass, $1.70; water white, $1.75.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 22½c; sales, 1,310 bbls. Resin firm at $1.40.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was in light request at firm rates. Engagements: To Liverpool, 5 loads grain at 2¼d. Charters included a Norwegian steamer, timber, &c., Puget Sound to Delagoa Bay, 125s@126s 3d, September; 2 British steamers, general cargo, New-Orleans or Galveston to the United Kingdom or Continent, 11s 3d and 11s 6d, respectively, net form, chartered abroad; a British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 34s, Continent, 35c, September; a British steamer, phosphate, Savannah to Bremerhaven, 12s 9d, chartered abroad; a British steamer, deals, Bathurst to Glasgow, 41s 3d; a British steamer, 1,562 tons, general cargo, Baltimore to Havre, at or about 14s; a British steamer, 15,000 quarters grain, Virginia to Antwerp, 2s 9d; a ship, (to arrive,) 65,000 cases petroleum, hence to Japan, 18¼c; a German bark and a British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 27s 6d, less 1s 3d direct, September-October; a British ship, general cargo, Java to the United Kingdom, Continent, or United States, 20s, option of the Baltic, 25s, chartered abroad; a British bark, general cargo, Calcutta to New-York, $3.75, Boston, $4, chartered abroad; a ship, general cargo, Colombo and (or) Cochin to New-York, 25s, Dec. 16-Jan. 31, chartered abroad; a schooner, 799 tons, Havana to Philadelphia, $2,500; a British brig, lumber, Calais to Ponce, Puerto Rico, private terms; a schooner, lumber, Brunswick to Port de Paix, private terms; a bark, lumber, Brunswick to New-York, $4.37½; a schooner, cypress, New-Orleans or Whitecastle to Providence, private terms; a British schooner, coal, Edgewater to Yarmouth, 75c; a British schooner, coal, Port Johnston to St. John, N. B., 65c; a schooner, sand, Philadelphia to New-York, $1.10, loaded and discharged; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Wareham, 70c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Frost in Manitoba cut quite a figure in the matter of fixing wheat prices to-day, but even with the strength produced by that the market rested with a net loss from Saturday. The predominating tone was a weak one, but there were two distinct rallies in consideration of the frost mentioned. The opening was easy, an estimate placing the world's shipments at 6,500,000 bushels controlling the sentiment; then the first recovery took place. After the posting of the visible supply, showing a decrease of only 553,000 bushels, where at least 1,000,000 bushels reduction was looked for, prices plunged downward, the inside quotations being established at this time. A reiteration of the first report from Manitoba communicated strength shortly before the close and prices advanced to almost the opening figures. The amount on ocean passage decreased 1,040,000 bushels, and the English visible supply increased 634,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 220 cars and 125,321 bushels were taken from store. The Northwest received 507 cars, against 407 last Monday, and 348 a year ago. Export clearances amounted to 148,605 bushels. Closing Berlin cables were 1¼@1½ marks higher. Antwerp was unchanged, and Paris had a holiday. Liverpool was quiet and steady. September wheat opened at 54⅞@54¾c, sold between 55@55⅛c and 54c, closing at 54¼c, ½c under Saturday. Cash wheat was easy and ½@1c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 877,052 bushels; shipments, 327,063 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 203,531 bushels; shipments, 40,848 bushels.

CORN—The amount of corn inspected from store since Saturday, 1,266,837 bushels, gave rise to considerable comment, and was a powerful aid to prices this morning. Although sympathizing with the weakness of wheat at the start, there was efficacy sufficient in the large output to overshadow that influence later. Receipts were 841 cars, 191 more than expected. The visible supply increased 1,562,000 bushels and the amount on ocean passage 1,200,000 bushels. Liverpool cables were quiet and steady. The visible and ocean passage proved too much for holders and prices declined on free selling later. Export clearances were 44,108 bushels. The close was firmer with wheat. May corn opened from 26¾@26⅞c, sold between 27c and 26⅜c, closing at 26⅞c, a shade under Saturday. Cash corn sold at generally steady prices. Receipts at principal Western points, 753,036 bushels; shipments, 848,135 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 294,053 bushels.

OATS—Were dependent upon the other grains, rising and falling in price with them. The business was mainly of a local sort and not of much interest, even in that way. Receipts were 385 cars and 63,000 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply increased 334,000 bushels. May oats closed ¼c higher than Saturday. In the sample market old No. 2 white oats were ¼c higher, but other grades were steady.

RYE—Was steady. There were buyers for both cash and the near futures. There was some negotiations for round lots, which was the principal cause of strength. Receipts were 13 cars, No. 2, on the regular market, sold at 30c, and No. 3 at 25@27c. Sample sales were at 25½@27c for No. 3 and at 21c for no grade. September and December were changed at 2¾c difference.

BARLEY—Was firm for old and weak for new. The former was in good demand. The range on old was from 25c to 34c, and on new from 17c to 24c.

SEEDS—Timothy was easy. Prime cash, $2.75, nominal. August sold at $2.63, September at $2.52½; October sold at $2.50 in exchange for September at the same price. Country lots, $2.50@$2.65. Prime clover, cash, $7.50, nominal; October, $6.75, nominal.

PROVISIONS—Advanced on the report that hogs were up 5@10c, notwithstanding a heavier run than expected came in. Traders were not especially anxious to do business, however, the financial disturbances of recent date being given as their reason for apathy. January pork closed 12½c higher, January lard 22½c higher, January ribs 5c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted 3d advance on lard and 6d on Cumberland sides. Receipts were moderate and the shipments liberal. The cash market was active and firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 248 cars; corn, 736 cars; oats, 390 cars; hogs, 11,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Lake rates were steady at 1⅜c for wheat and 1¼c for corn to Buffalo. For corn to Kingston, 2⅝c was paid.

HIDES—Were in poor demand and weak. Prices showed decline. Packers' quotations: Natives, heavy, 7c asked; light, 6c asked; native cows, heavy, 6½c asked; light, 6¼c asked; butt brands, heavy, 6c asked; Colorados, heavy, 5¾c asked; light, 5½c asked; Texas, heavy, 6¾c asked; light, 6½c asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug.	...54 @..	54¼@..	53⅝@..	53¾@..
Sept.	...54⅝@54¾	55 @55⅛	54 @..	54¼@..
Dec.	...58⅜@58⅝	58⅞@..	57⅝@..	58⅛@58¼
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug.	...22⅛@..	22⅛@22¼	21⅞@..	22⅛@22¼
Sept.	...22⅝@..	22⅝@22¾	22⅛@..	22⅝@22¾
May	...26¾@26⅞	27 @..	26⅜@..	26⅞@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	...16⅛@..	16¼@..	16⅛@..	16¼@..
May	...19⅛@..	19¾@..	19½@19¼	19⅝@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$6.15	$6.40	$6.15	$6.30
Oct.	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.15
Jan.	6.97½	7.20	6.97½	7.12½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.32½	3.50	3.32½	3.50
Oct.	3.42½	3.57½	3.40	3.57½
Jan.	3.77½	3.92½	3.72½	3.92½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.35	3.40	3.32½	3.40
Oct.	3.40	3.47½	3.40	3.47½
Jan.	3.50	3.57½	3.50	3.57½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 53½@54¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 52½@54c; No. 2 red, by sample, 58@59c; No. 2 corn, 22@22⅝c; No. 2 oats, 16¼@16⅝c; No. 2 rye, 29c; No. 2 barley, 32@33c; No. 1 flaxseed, 66@66½c; prime timothy seed, $2.75, nominal; mess pork, per barrel, $6.30@$6.35; lard, per 100 lb, $3.40@$3.50, nominal; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.40@$3.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.75@$4; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.75@$3.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.70; granulated, $4.82; standard A, $4.57. Linseed Oil—Raw, 30c; boiled, 38c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels..........	4,842	10,135
Wheat, bushels..........	115,252	133,328
Corn, bushels...........	324,250	632,535
Oats, bushels...........	357,263	298,833
Rye, bushels............	5,080	....
Barley, bushels.........	10,150	3,100

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 15½c; firsts, 13½@14½c; seconds, 10@11c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 9¼@9½c.

STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Flour — Demand light; Winter super, $1.90@$2.15; do, extras, $2.15@$2.30; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $2.75@$3; do, straight, $3@$3.25; Western Winter, clear, $2.75@$3; do, straight, $3@$3.25; do, patent, $3.35@$3.55; Spring, clear, $2.50@$2.75; do, straight, $3@$3.25; do, patent, $3.30@$3.55; do, favorite brands, higher; City Mills' extra, $2@$2.25; do, clear, $2.75@$3; do, straight, $3@$3.25; do, patent, $3.40@$3.75. Rye Flour dull but steady at $2.40 per bbl for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat dull and featureless; steamer No. 2 red, in export elevator, 58½c; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, in do, 61½c; No. 2 red, in do, 60¼c; contract wheat, August, 60⅛@60⅝c; September, 60⅝@61½c; October, 61⅝@62¼c; November nominal. Corn—Options dull; No. 2 yellow, in elevator, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, August and September, 28@28¼c; October, 28¾@28⅝c; November nominal. Oats weak and unsettled; new rejected white, 21c; old No. 2 white, 28@29c; No. 2 white, August, 24@25c; September, 23@23⅝c; October, 23¾@24c; November, 24@24½c. Butter quiet and steady; Pennsylvania creamery, extra, 15½c; Pennsylvania prints, extra, wholesale, 19c; do, jobbing, 20@23c. Eggs firm for fine fresh stock, which is scarce and in fair demand. Pennsylvania firsts, 12½c; Western firsts, 12½c. Cheese quiet and steady; New-York factory, 7¼@7¾c; part skims, 4@5½c.

Sugar—Refined sugars dull and weak; Nos. 1 to 7, 7 3-16c lower; all other grades ⅛c lower: confectioners' lozenge and do powdered, 5⅜c; do, crown A, 5c; do, crystal A, 4⅞c; do, granulated, 4¾c; cubes and powdered, 5c; granulated and fine granulated, 4⅝c; extra fine granulated, 4⅞c; confectioners' A, 4⅝c; Keystone A and American A, 4½c; Centennial A, 4 9-16c; California A, 4½c; Franklin B, 4 7-16c; Keystone B, 4⅜c; American B, 4 3-16c; Centennial B, 4⅛c; California B, 4 1-16c; Franklin extra C, 4c; Keystone extra C, 3 15-16c; American extra C, 3⅞c; Centennial extra C, 3 13-16c; California extra C, 3 11-16c. Feed dull; Winter bran, in bulk, $9.25@$10.50 per ton. Receipts—Flour, 2,900 bbls and 7,900 sacks; wheat, 16,800 bushels; corn, 24,500 bushels; oats, 27,700 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 211,200 bushels; corn, 44,100 bushels; oats, 2,500 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Flour dull; Western super, $1.80@$2; extra, $2.25@$2.65; family, $3@$3.30; Winter wheat patent, $3.40@$3.65; Spring do, $3.40@$3.65; do, straight, $3.15@$3.30; receipts, 14,000 bbls; exports, 200 bbls; sales, 300 bbls. Wheat steady; spot and August, 59½@59⅝c; September, 60@60⅛c; October, 60½c asked; steamer No. 2 red, 54¼@54½c; Southern, by sample, 60@61½c; do, no grade, 58@61½c; receipts, 77,000 bushels; stock, 1,391,000 bushels. Corn steady; spot, August and September, 27½@27⅝c; October, 27⅝c bid; year, 27½c asked; steamer mixed, 24½@24⅝c; Southern white, 28c bid; do, yellow, 28@28½c; receipts, 107,000 bushels; stock, 733,849 bushels; sales, 31,000 bushels. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 2 mixed, 23½@24c; receipts, 31,000 bushels; stock, 474,000 bushels. Rye steady; No. 2 near by, 33½@34c; No. 2 Western, 34½@35c; receipts, 1,000 bushels; stock, 43,000 bushels. Hay firm; choice timothy, $15.50. Grain freights firm; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 2¾@3d; Cork for orders, per quarter, 3s 1d. Eggs firm at 11@12c. Sugar dull; granulated, $4.83. Other articles unchanged.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—Spring wheat steady; No. 1 hard, 61¼c; No. 1 Northern, 59c; No. 2 Northern, 57c; No. 1 hard, cost, insurance, and freight, 1¾c, and No. 1 Northern, 4c, under New-York, September. Winter wheat quiet; No. 2 red, in store, 62¼c; do, on track, 63½c; No. 3 red, 57½c; no grade, 48@50c. Corn unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 3 do, 28½c; No. 2 corn, 27½c; No. 3 do, 27c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 28¼c, in store. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, old, on track, 24¾c; do, in store, 24c; No. 3 white, new, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 19c. Canal freights firm; wheat, 3¼c; corn, 3¼c; oats, 2⅜c; barley, 3c; rye, 3¼c; flaxseed, 3⅜c. Receipts—Flour, 68,000 bbls; wheat, 354,000 bushels; corn, 154,000 bushels; oats, 714,000 bushels; barley, 40,000 bushels; rye, 25,00 bushels. Shipments (by rail)—Flour, 51,000 bbls; wheat, 160,000 bushels; corn, 90,000 bushels; oats, 286,000 bushels. Shipments (by canal)—Wheat, 50,958 bushels; corn, 24,205 bushels; oats, 168,250 bushels; barley, 40,000 bushels; flaxseed, 33,700 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Disappointment among traders in the amount of visible supply set September back in price some. There was a good deal of talk of frost in the Northwest to-night. September opened at 50¾c, advanced later to 51½c, high point, and sold on a range of less than 1c, declined to 50⅝@50¾c, and rallied to a close at 51⅛c. December opened at 54⅜@54⅝c. Cash wheat: Local millers paid a premium of 1½@1¾c over September for spot No. 1 Northern. No. 2 salable at ½@¾c under No. 1. No. 3 sold at 1½@2c under standard. New No. 1 Northern sold at September prices. On track: No. 1 hard, 53½c; new, 52c; No. 1 Northern, 52½c; new, 51c; No. 2 Northern, 51½c; new, 49c. Flour—Patents, $3.10@$3.40; bakers' $2.10@$2.55. Production, 40,000 bbls; shipments, 28,084 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran in bulk quoted at $4.25; shorts, $4.50; middlings, $7.25.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—Wheat in store weaker and 1c lower; September, 54⅝@55⅛c; sample wheat ½@1c lower; fairly active; No. 1 Northern, old, 58½c; new, 55c; No. 2 Northern, old, 57½@58c; new, 54@54½c; No. 2 Spring, old, 53½c; new, 51c; No. 3 Spring, old, 56½c; new, 51@52c; No. 4 Spring, old, 53c; new, 48@51c; Winter, new, 45@50c. Sample barley ½c lower and dull; No. 2, 32½@33c; No. 3, 22@24c. Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls; wheat, 64,350 bushels; barley, 36,800 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,650 bbls; wheat, 1,300 bushels.

DULUTH, Aug. 17.—The wheat market was strong to-day. Cash sales were 100,000 bushels, the mills taking 20,000 bushels at ½c over September. The shippers paid ¼c over. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 57½c; No. 1 Northern, 55c; No. 2 Northern, 52@53c; No. 3 Spring, 50@52c; rejected, 44¼@50¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 57½c; No. 1 Northern, 55¼c; September, No. 1 Northern, 55c bid; October, No. 1 Northern, 55½c; December, No. 1 Northern, 57⅝c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1896.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City......	2,408	...	1,413	28,219	8,676
Sixtieth Street...	3,173	155	3,435	7,308	136
Fortieth Street...	....	...	...	...	9,397
Hoboken	3,194	42	42	2,512	...
L. V. R. R.	1,131	...	133	1,350	2,248
Weehawken and scattering	...	...	139	81	...
Total..........	9,906	157	5,162	39,470	20,457
Total for week.....	10,049	194	7,211	37,909	25,620

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to extra...............	$4.35@$4.70
Medium to fair..............	4.05@ 4.30
Common	3.35@ 4.00
Bulls and dry cows.........	1.15@ 3.00
Oxen and stags.............	3.00@ 4.15
Good to prime steers, one year ago....	5.30@ 5.60

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Eastmans Company, SS. Teutonic	...	...	2,200
Eastmans Company, SS. St. Louis	...	...	2,200
Swift & Co., SS. Campania..	...	...	1,632
N. Morris, SS. Cevic.......	...	...	2,680
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Cevic	400	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Massachusetts	260	...	2,014
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Cevic	400	1,350	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Massachusetts	260	...	...
M. Rosenthal, SS. Wells City.	195	...	...
G. F. Lough, SS. Orinoco...	18	50	...
D. G. Culver, SS. Orinoco...	32	...	...
A. Strauss, SS. Orinoco....	36	...	...
L. S. Dillenback, SS. Grenada	...	43	...
L. S. Dillenback, SS. Orinoco	...	20	...
Total shipments..........	1,601	1,463	10,726
Total shipments last week...	2,193	660	10,011
Boston shipm'ts this week....	2,926	2,076	8,881
Baltimore shipm'ts this week.	1,008	...	...
Phila. shipments this week.	624	...	781
Montreal shipm'ts this week.	4,704	4,750	...
Newport News shipments this week...	344	...	...
To London..............	3,093	2,432	2,014
To Liverpool............	5,406	3,598	16,177
To Glasgow.............	1,549	1,611	...
To Southampton.........	...	...	2,200
To Bristol.............	443	535	...
To Bermuda and West Indies	86	113	...
Total to all ports.........	10,577	8,289	20,391
Total to all ports last week.	10,278	5,754	22,123

BEEVES—Receipts for two days were 235 cars, or 3,950 head; 190 cars for exporters and slaughterers direct, 45 cars for the market. On liberal supplies trade was slow, while strictly prime to choice corn-fed steers of medium weight appear to sell at Friday's prices; other grades were easier, closing 10@15c lower. Rough stuff was firm and bulls were 15@20c higher. About all taken. No export demand; very common to prime native steers sold at $3.60@$4.55 100 lb; one car, choice, at $4.70; Colorados at $3.55@$4.10; common to fair oxen and stags at $3@$3.75, with no good or choice offered; bulls at $2@$2.75, and 2 fat do at $3; cows at $1.15@$2.35 for poor to medium, and one sold for $13. City-dressed beef firm at 6½@7¾c lb for ordinary to prime native sides. To-day's London and Liverpool cables quoted American steers selling at 10@10¾c lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 6½@7½c lb, and latest advices reported American sheep at 11@12c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, none. To-morrow the Nomadic will take out 300 cattle and about 1,050 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son, 300 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and 2,260 quarters of beef for N. Morris; the Martello, 165 cattle and 300 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son, and the Michigan will carry 500 cattle equally divided between J. Shamberg & Son and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, a single cow, and sold with the calf at $30. Feeling firm and nominal quotations are $20@$45, calves included.

VEALS AND CALVES—Receipts were 2,773 head, all for the market. Demand brisk at an advance on veals of 75c@$1.25 100 lb, and grassers and buttermilks were 35@50c higher. The pens were quickly cleared; poor to prime veals sold at $4@$7 100 lb; one small lot, choice, at $7.12½; culls at $3.50@$4; fed and mixed calves at $3@$5; grassers and buttermilks at $2.15@$2.75; country-dressed veals were almost nominal in the absence of any fresh stock worth noting. Feeling firm. City-dressed sold at 6@9½c, and closed firm with a strong upward tendency.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 64 cars, or 14,796 head, all for the market, with the exception of 1 car, which went to an exporter. Demand fairly active for both sheep and lambs, at an advance of 25c on the former, while lambs were selling at strong Saturday's figures. The pens were cleared, one carload of common lambs excepted. Inferior to prime sheep sold at $2@$3.50 100 lb; poor to prime lambs at $3.75@$6; about a carload of extra prime State lambs at $6.12½; culls at $3@$3.50. Dressed mutton firmer at 4@7c lb; dressed lambs stronger at 7½@11½c, and choice carcasses sold as high as 12c.

HOGS—Receipts for two days were 34½ cars, or 5,352 head, including 2 cars for the market. Feeling firm, and prices were rated 15@20c higher than last Friday. Dealers quoted $3.60@$4 for heavy to light hogs, and light pigs at $4.10@$4.20. Several small bunches of fancy light pigs went to an outside dealer at $4.25@$4.55. Country-dressed firm at 4½@6c for medium to light weights.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 2,338 head; total for week thus far, 5,352 head; for the same time last week, 7,238 head; consigned through, 2,772 head; to New-York, 2,440 head; on sale, 3,080 head. Market opened steady for good stock; fair to medium 10c to 20c lower; closed quiet, with all sold. Choice heavy steers, $4.35@$4.40; good shipping, $4.10@$4.25; fat native heifers, $3.50@$4.10; native cows, $2@$3.75; fat bulls, choice, heavy, $2.85@$3; stockers active; common to choice, $2.60@$3.25; feeders, $3.25@$3.45; veals, $4@$5.50. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 5,440 head; total for week thus far, 11,520 head; for the same time last week, 14,080 head; consigned through, 3,520 head; to New-York, 5,280 head; on sale, 8,000 head. Market opened active and higher; closed steady and firm, with all sold. Yorkers, good weights, $3.65@$3.70; pigs, $3.70@$3.75; mixed packers, $3.55@$3.65; mediums, $3.40@$3.50; roughs, $3@$3.15; stags, $2.25@$2.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 5,000 head; total for week thus far, 9,200 head; for the same time last week, 9,400 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 8,000 head. Market opened active and strong; closed firm. Prime lambs, $5.65@$5.90; fair to good, $5@$5.50; culls and common, $3.75@$4.85; mixed sheep, $3.50@$3.75 choice, $3.50@$3.75; export ewes higher, $3.75@$4.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 17.—Cattle—Market steady; prime, $4.35@$4.40; good, $4.20@$4.35; tidy, $4.05@$4.15; fair, $3.50@$3.90; common, $3@$3.50; rough fat, $3.10@$3.70; bulls, stags, and cows, $2@$3.50; bologna cows, per head, $5@$15; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs market active; prime lightweights, $3.65@$3.70; best mediums, $3.65@$3.70; common to fair Yorkers, $3.60@$3.65; heavy, $3.20@$3.35; roughs, $2.25@$3. Sheep—Market active, prime, $3.60@$3.75; good, $3.40@$3.60; fair, $2.75@$3.15; common, $1.75@$2.50; culls, 50c@$1. Lambs—Choice, $5@$5.50; common to good lambs, $2@$4.50; veal calves, $6@$6.25; heavy and thin calves, $3@$4.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,000 head; market strong; light and pigs, $3@$3.17½; medium, $2.95@$3.10; heavy, $2.35@$3. Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; market steady; native steers, best, $4@$4.30; fair to good, $3.15@$4; cows and heifers, best, $2.80@$3.10; fair to good, $1.65@$2.80; bulls, $1.90@$2.45; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.50; Texas and Western, $2.40@$3.40; calves, $4@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market strong.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,025 head; market active and prices slightly higher; native steers, $2.85@$3.25; cows, $1.75@$2.35; calves, $6.50@$8.25; Texas steers, $2.30@$3.15. Hogs—Receipts 1,416 head; market firm and prices 5@10c higher; light, $3.40@$3.35; mixed, $3@$3.25; heavy, $2@$3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 854 head; market firm and prices 10c higher; natives, $2.40@$2.75; lambs, $3@$5.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 15,000 head; market stronger and 10c higher; common to extra steers, $3.35@$4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.10@$3.25; calves, $3@$5.60; Texans, $1@$1.15; Western rangers, $2@$4.

HOGS—Receipts, 28,000 head; market strong and 5@10c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.95@$3.30; common to choice mixed, $3.05@$3.40; choice assorted, $3.40@$3.50; light, $3.15@$3.50; pigs, $2.50@$3.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,000 head; market for sheep, 10c higher; lambs, 10@20c higher; inferior to choice, $2@$3; lambs, $3@$5.75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 46s 3d; prime mess steady at 36s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady ... 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 29s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, firm at 24s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, firm at 26s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, firm at 23s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 30s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 24s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 18s 6d. Cheese—American finest white steady at 39s; do, colored, steady at 40s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 16s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 15s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 19s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, stocks exhausted; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 4s 11½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 9¾d; August steady at 2s 9¼d; September dull at 2s 8¾d; October dull at 2s 9d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 6s 9d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 25@45s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 42,800 quarters; from Pacific ports, 14,000 quarters; from other sources, 11,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 18,600 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady at the advance; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 21-64@4 22-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 12-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 10-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 9-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 9-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 9-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 10-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 11-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 12-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 13-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 17—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—August, 9s 8¼d; October, 9s 9¼d. Linseed oil, 16s 4½d per cwt.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7¾c; middling, 7½c; low middling, 7 5-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-16c; net receipts, 2,535 bales, (1,517 bales new cotton;) gross, 2,619 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 25,250 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 456 bales, (all new cotton;) exports, coastwise, 446 bales; sales, 181 bales; stock, 7,482 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 17.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 2,401 bales; sales, 269 bales; spinners, 36 bales; stock, 12,656 bales.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
1—Matter of Fuller's New Aerated B. Company. 2—Lawton vs. Ferry Manufacturing Company. 3—Weil vs. Heller. 4—Harrington vs. Guy. 5—Abbey vs. Abbey. 6—Young vs. Mayor, &c. 7—Continental National Bank vs. Farlin. 8—Black vs. Black. 9—Matter of New-York Times Publishing Company. 10—Tuston vs. Balkan. 11—Agramonte vs. Meyer. 12—Orvis vs. Storm. 13—Fechtman vs. Huber. 14—Cuthbert vs. Hutchins. 15—Cohen vs. Cohen. 16—Oriental Bank vs. Dahlman. 17—Maddock vs. Steel. 18—Conway vs. Williams. 19—People, &c., vs. Reisenstein. 20—People, &c., ex rel. Enterprise Patent N. Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 21—Fourth National Bank of Watertown vs. Gunn. 22—McMullen vs. Hopper. 23—Hewshaw vs. Baldwin. 24—Byrne vs. Byrne. 25—Cruger vs. Thompson. 26—Bates vs. Bates. 27—Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company vs. Lennon. 28—Laird vs. Fox. 29—Matter of Noyce Cottage Association. 30—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Powers. 31—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 32—Eagan vs. Health Department. 33—Knop vs. Gebhardt. 34—O'Hare vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 35—Matter of Briggs Barrel Company. 36—People, &c., vs. Reisenstein. 37—Tesio vs. Scilnride. 38—Indelli vs. Fiss. 39—Mela vs. Boehm. 40—Regan vs. Regan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Amahel J. Chapman, Levi Freudenreich, Sarah A. L. Palmer, Meyer Rosenthal, Ann O'Neill, John Simpson, Arnold Friedman, Hesther Crowther, E. Randolph Robinson, Emilie Bartells, Dorothea Schünemann, Giacomo Garbarino.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Carroll vs. Carroll—John Vincent. Daly vs. McDonald—William J. Lardner. Rossiter vs. Marshall Basin Mining Company—Charles A. Jackson. Pretzfeld vs. Lawrence—George E. Mott.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Myers vs. Myers—George Landon. Seaboard National Bank vs. American Tract Society—James W. Hyde. Bernhard vs. Feist—Henry E. Howland.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company—George B. Rhoads.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Use for a Petticoat.

From The North American Review.

"Do you really think that we shall be able to stand your weather without very serious consequences to our health?" was the almost pathetic question of a stout Englishman to me as we neared New-York on my last return to America. He looked vigorous enough to shovel coal all day long in a stokehole, or to be an attendant in a Turkish bath, without suffering any serious consequences, but he evidently was in a state of great mental perturbation concerning the awful Summer of which he had read and heard so much.

Another cause for alarm among our transatlantic cousins is the dreadful Jersey mosquito. He has been exaggerated by the fears of our friends out of all proportion to fact; and the old threadbare joke, which has such a woodsy flavor of last year's chestnuts about it, to the effect "that the mosquitoes in this country are so large that many of them would weigh a pound, and that they sit on the trees and bark as the people go by," is evidently accepted by many across the seas with only a few grains of salt. "Be sure that you put your petticoat over your head," an Englishman in the steerage said to a female passenger on the voyage to which I have alluded, "when you go ashore at Jersey City, for they do say that the mosquitoes are something terrible, and that they do bite awful."

The She Wolf's Cubs.

From The Spectator.

The she wolf was the mother of a litter of eight cubs, and as she stood, thin and gaunt, with a pair of cubs under her, her head slightly turned to one side, the mouth partly open, and the angle of the lips drawn down, she reproduced exactly the statue of the old she wolf of the Capitol. Her long coat had fallen off, and the rough parts only remained along the spine and on the shoulders, just where the old Roman sculptor has indicated on the bronze that the rough hair should be. The cubs were ugly little creatures, brindled-black, with black lips, thick fur, and short tails carried high. The forehead was round, the ears pricked, the jaws strong, and the eyes a bleary blue, like those of a blue-eyed sweep.

They were more like young hyenas than wolves, and fought and quarreled with the utmost ill temper over bones which they could not possibly break, the mother wolf looking on anxiously and uttering low howls. The comic element was not long absent from this domestic scene. A child threw a toy mouse into the den. The old wolf caught it and carefully cracked it, till it split, and the machinery dropped out. This she tasted, apparently thinking it was marrow in a bone. Not liking it, she left it to the cubs, who fought over it until they adjourned to a fresh dispute over their bones.

RAID ON THE TRAMPS.

Police Wipe Out a West Side Nuisance—Arrest 122 Men.

For the last three months complaints have been made to the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station from property owners along the North River front and from Captains of hay barges and excursion barges that gangs of tramps were infesting the property.

Several cases were reported where the gangs robbed excursionists, and there were other complaints of petty thefts. Several times fires were started on hay barges by the fact that the tramps were in the habit of smoking as they slept in the hay.

Capt. Schmittberger made several small raids, but, as the complaints continued, he determined to put an end to the nuisance by a wholesale raid, which he made at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night. He left the station, accompanied by Detectives Kerr, Walsh, Ward, and Lockwood.

They went to a long shed at the foot of West Thirty-third Street, and there found sixty men sleeping in the building. Some of them were in a condition of partial nudity. Some were drinking beer from cans, which they had managed to secure, although it was Sunday night. Others were fighting, and some were playing cards; but consternation reigned when they were informed that they were under arrest.

The men made an effort to escape, but found their exits cut off by the detectives, who guarded each door. They were all held prisoners.

Capt. Schmittberger sent a citizen for a patrol wagon. It arrived in a short time, but several trips were necessary to take them all to the station.

Satisfied that he had made a good beginning, the Captain determined to continue the good work, and he ordered out the reserves. Thirty policemen responded, and the docks at Thirtieth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Streets were scoured, and all tramps found were arrested and locked up. Then the hay barges in the neighborhood were visited, and next the ice wagons and stables. In all, before 1 o'clock, the police had arrested 122 prisoners.

The prisoners were taken to court yesterday morning, the patrol wagons of the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Sixteenth, and Thirtieth Precincts being called into requisition, with that of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. All of the pens were filled, and a long line was forced to stand in the passageways. Other business of the court was suspended until the tramps were arraigned.

Magistrate Brann heard each prisoner give his excuse for having been found sleeping away from home. The majority he sent to the workhouse. Some of the more respectable-looking men, who claimed that they worked regularly, and that th's was the first time that they had been arrested, were discharged. Several boys, whose ages were from seventeen to eighteen years, were also allowed to go, with a warning.

MIRACLE AT THE PUBLIC STORES.

A Watchman Detects, Chases, and Catches a Thief.

Deputy Collector Nelson G. Williams found a pleasant surprise awaiting him when he reached his office in the Public Stores, at Laight and Washington Streets, yesterday, in a report that a watchman at the building had detected, chased, and caught a thief. Nothing like it having ever happened before, and activity of any kind by a Public Stores watchman being against all traditions of which Mr. Williams had heard, his surprise deepened until he concluded to make official record of the act. He did so in the following letter, which he dispatched at once to Collector Kilbreth:

"It is so seldom that our watchmen discover anything that I feel quite rejoiced to be able to report Watchman Tobin as widewake. While on his post, at the front door, he noticed a man whipping a horse and at the same moment recognized that the horse and truck belonged to Carman Reynolds. He instantly apprehended that the horse and truck, with the goods on it, were being stolen. He immediately gave the alarm, when they chased the man up and caught him before he had got three blocks away. They have the culprit now at Jefferson Market. The goods are valued at between $500 and $600, horse and truck about $1,000."

From the pride with which Collector Kilbreth exhibited the letter at the Custom House yesterday afternoon, it was evident that if Watchman Tobin has any favors to ask for himself he will be sure of a kindly hearing.

YOUNG MEN FOR POLICEMEN.

Commissioner Roosevelt Calls for More Applications for 800 Places.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board issued a statement yesterday afternoon saying:

The board has only begun to appoint the 800 men extra allowed by the Board of Apportionment. We need strong, intelligent young men of good character for the force. We have not sufficient applicants, and in order to fill the vacancies we should have at least twice as many as we are now getting. There probably never has been such a chance offered in New-York for the employment of young men of good intelligence, of bodily vigor, and of good character. We desire all such to enter our examinations. If they pass them they will be admitted strictly on their merits and without regard to personal or political influence of any kind.

It must be remembered that not only residents of the city, but residents of the whole State, can apply if they wish. Skilled mechanics, clerks, laborers, hired men on farms, young fellows who have just left high school or academy and are better athletes than scholars, all these can come forward. The mental examinations are such that any man who has gone through our public schools can readily pass them. But we wish no man who has not a good character, and no man can pass the surgeons unless he is sound physically.

Mr. Roosevelt closes his statement by saying: "Applications should be made at Police Headquarters. They can be made as well by letter as in person. I desire again to say that we wish urgently for more applicants, and there is a chance now such as rarely offers, and all young men capable of taking advantage of it should come forward. We must fill 800 places before Jan. 1."

TURNED HER HEELS OVER HEAD.

Factory Manager Fined for Insulting a Girl Operative.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Charles L. Minchell, manager of the New-York Chemical Company's Works, at 28 and 30 Prospect Street, was before Judge Eggers, in the Second Criminal Court, to-day, charged with having used improper language in the presence of Mabel Finnegan and Fanny Fitzsimmons and with having treated them improperly.

The girls are seventeen years old and were in the employ of the Chemical Company making tutti-frutti. There are many other girls employed in the company's works. When the charge made by the two girls named above was read to Minchell he pleaded guilty, remarking: "I suppose I did as they say, at some time or another."

He was fined $25, with the option of going to jail for ninety days. He paid the fine. Minchell said that the men and girls in the factory mingled together at noontime and told stories and talked pretty freely. On one occasion he started to tell a story when the Finnegan girl walked away. He remarked as she did so: "Mabel is a Catholic, and she will have to tell her priest what she hears."

He admitted that he then seized her about the waist and turned her heels over head. He meant nothing by it, he said, and "that sort of thing seemed to go with all the girls."

Square Bullets for Turks.

From Chambers's Journal.

It would seem that the first machine gun was invented and patented in this country by one James Puckle as long ago as the year 1718; and Col. Maxim reproduces a drawing of this old weapon, which was designed to discharge grenades, shells, or bullets. Its principle is that of the revolver, there being one main barrel, with a series of revolving chambers at its breech, turned by a handle. One curious point is that, while one set of chambers is adapted for spherical bullets, another set, interchangeable with the first, gives accommodation for square bullets; and in the accompanying description we find that the former is a set of chambers "for round bullets against Christians," and that the latter is for "shooting square bullets against Turks." This suggestion for regulating the shape of the projectiles according to the religious opinions held by the enemy against whom they are directed is exceedingly funny.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

Mr. D. T. Maguire has sold the lot 25 by 100.11, at the northwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-seventh Street, to Henry Stillgebauer, at the reported price of $40,000.

Mr. W. H. Ricketts, as receiver, sold yesterday, on the premises, to William E. Horkins, at $2,250, the leasehold of 107 Greenwich Street, with three-story brick and frame tenement in front, and two-story brick building in rear.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 45 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 12.6 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,250.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eliot Norton, referee, 12 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, 26.3 1-3 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,390; on prior mortgage, $50,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Hoe Street, east side, 50 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Mary E. Murry of 716 Fifth Avenue; cost, $3,500.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 405 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, by William L. Varian of Wakefield, owner; cost, $5,000.

Woodycrest Avenue, east side, 87.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Louise Fries of 1,008 Trinity Avenue, owner; cost, $6,000.

Riverdale Avenue, west side of Sunnybrook, Kingsbridge, for a one-story frame and glass greenhouse, by the Ewen estate of 23 West Eightieth Street, owner; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, by Edwin R. Morse of 153 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, by Maria L. Fields of One Hundred and Seventy-eight Street and Washington Avenue, owner, alteration to a one and a half story frame carriage house; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 17.

MORTON ST, 34 and 36; Alfred E. Price and wife to Frederick A. Burnham	$75,000
THOMPSON ST, 230; Emilie Marie to Herbert Schlicker	8,450
39TH ST, 536 and 538 West; Marion Gouverneur to Herbert L. Nason	45,000
36TH ST, 63 West; Anna R. Frank to Rachel G. Grunhut	43,500
3D AV, 523; Frank C. Stollmeyer to John H. Kroger	1
25TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 7th Av, 15x109.6; Morris Martens to Henry Wendling	1
71ST ST, 309 West; Sarah J. Billings to Isabelle Cammann	1
93D ST, 322 East; John McLaughlin and wife to John Durr	20,000
MADISON AV, w s, 76 ft s of 104th St, 25x95; Joseph J. Schreiner and George Fennell and wives to Henry Fisher	26,500
HOUSTON ST, 387 East; Samuel Beck to Katie Beck	1
GOERCK ST, 33; Herman Oppenheim and wife to George A. Lalor	30,000
MADISON AV, s w corner of 104th St, 26x95; Joseph J. Schreiner and George Fennell and wives to Magdalena Frey	44,000
CONVENT AV, 4; Patrick O'Neill, Jr., to Charles Trueman	100
156TH ST, s e corner Eagle Av, 52.6x100; Charles Trueman and wife to Patrick O'Neill, Jr.	100
5TH AV, e s, 178.6 ft s of High Bridge or Fordham Landing Road, 25x86.10x25x87.4; William F. Holding and wife to George F. Monro	4,800
SAME PROPERTY; George F. Monro to Eliza E. Monro	1
VYSE AV, e s, 214.7 ft n of Home St, 24.11x100; Ida McMenomy to Jacob Blaesser	10
WESTCHESTER to Eastchester Road, w s, adjoining land of Robert J. Turnbull; contains about 11 acres; James A. Miller, Jr., to Sophia K. Miller	1
SIGNAL PLACE, n e corner of lands of New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, 37.9x33.11x irregular; Matthew Logan and wife to Pierre W. Briggs	1,600

Recorded Leases.

SELJE, Fritz, to George B. Hayes; 174 St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 136th St, 5 years	$600 to $840
THORP, Edmund A., to Conrad Elsesser; 334 East 92d St, 6¾ years	$1,020 to 1,100
WILKENING, William, to Henry Meyer; 43 Whitehall St, 10½ years	$4,000 to $4,300

Recorded Mortgages.

FREY, Magdalena, to Joseph J. Schreiner and George Fennell; s w corner of Madison Av and 104th St, 2 years	$4,000
FISHER, Henry, to same; w s of Madison Av, 76 ft s of 104th St, 2 years	3,000
HOGAN, Michael J., to Mary P. Thatcher; e s of Green Lane or Avenue, 158 ft s of 5th St, 3 years	2,500
HOLSCHER, Margaretha, to Gustav and Margaret Pirkig; s s of 118th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	1,000
KLINDER, William, and wife to Eliza M. Currier; e s of Villa Av, 160.8 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years	3,800
KROGER, John H., to Henry L. Meyer; s e corner of 3d Av and 35th St, 1 year	8,000
SAME to Frank C. Stollmeyer; 523 3d Av, 5 years	20,000
LYDECKER, Susan, to Farmer V. Lyall; s s of 48th St, 204 ft e of 8th Av, 8 months	2,000
MAY, Joseph, to Eliza Buttner; s s of Prospect St, at intersection of south line of City Island at high water, 2½ years	500
MONROE, George F., to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of 5th Av, 178.6 ft s of Fordham Landing Road, installments	3,840
MARRINER, Elizabeth, and Louisa A. Marvin and Emma O. Nimocks to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 49th St, 141 ft w of Broadway, 1 5-12 years	10,500
McELROY, Daniel S., and wife to Broadway Savings Institution; 1,424 and 1,426 Broadway, 1 year	100,000
O'NEILL, Patrick, Jr., to Charles Trueman; s e corner of Eagle Av and 156th St, 9 months	2,400
SCHNATH, Caroline, to Rachel Purdy; n s of Suburban St, 371.8 ft e of Anthony Av, 5 years	2,500
SCHLICHER, Herbert, to Emilie Marie; 230 Thompson St, 2 years	1,000
SCHLAEPPI, Ulrich, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 72 Second Av, 1 year and 3 months	10,000
SCHMIDT, William J., to Henry Kroger & Co; 537-539 Hudson St, (lease,) demand	2,632
SCHILLING, John F., and Meta M. Broderick to William M. Dudley; n s of Tenth St, 100 ft e of Bleecker St, 3 years	8,000
VAN INGEN, Edward H., and wife to United States Trust Company; e s of Union Av, 226.5 ft s of Home St or Lyon St and s e corner of Union Av and 166th St, 5 years	75,000
WETTERER, William, to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n e corner of 6th Av and 18th St, part leasehold and fee simple, 5 years	2,000,000
WEBB, Helena H., to Eliza T. Griswold; n s of 74th St, 180 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	3,000
WIEDERMAN, Rosa and Morris, to John R. Simpson; s s of 137th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, installments	3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DURR, John, to John McLaughlin	$8,117
EISNER, Rosalie A., guardian of David H. and Jerome Eisner, to Caroline Stern	5,075
FORD, Henry W., trustee of A. H. Ward, to Continental Trust Company of New-York	17,000
HOFF, John Van R., to Frederic R. and Charles Coudert, trustees	7,500
KUDLICH, Herman C., administrator of Ottilie Assine, to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (two assignments)	2
MILLER, Constance M. L., to George H. Purser	2,550
McADAM, George W., executor of Ann M. Odell, to Harlem Savings Bank	1,800
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Agnes Hall	10,000
SCHUYLER, Philip, to Robert Wilson	2,017

Lis Pendens.

64TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100; John Clark against James P. Young and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 320.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, 78x150.2; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Benjamin S. Mead and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 398.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, 52x150.2; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GREENWICH ST, w s, 27.8 ft s of Barclay St, 26.6x80, being Lot 1,007 and Lot 1,005, map of estate of Samuel Ellis, deceased; Hattie M. Van Kirk against Ezra W. Miller, individually and as executor, and others, (partition.)

88TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 15.6x100.8; Harold M. Still and another, trustees, against William Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEWIS ST, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 20x100; Margaretha Horstmann against Herman Goldman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEWIS ST, 90; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

96TH ST, s s, 368.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 31.6x100.8; James Murray and another against Joseph J. Zimmerman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

80TH ST., 226 East; Schnatz & Massoth against Ellen Egan, owner; Jacob Reid and others, contractors	$550
SAME PROPERTY; Andrew Brose against same, owner and contractor	6,971
56TH ST, 342 and 344 West; the Jameston Lumber and Mantel Company against Theodore C. Gross, owner, and George O. Van [illegible]den, contractor	6,200
SAXE AV, [illegible] 150 ft s of McGraw Av, 50x100; W. A. Swan against M. E. Springsteel, owner, and William F. Campbell, contractor	25
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 55 ft n of 102d St, 40x37; John Clarke against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor; Lewis Z. Bach, contractor	82
LEXINGTON AV and 102d St, n e corner, 51x17.6; same against same	82
JAMES ST, 7; Philip Duffy against Mary Jacobs, owner; William H. and John Weller, contractors	138
BROADWAY, 1,564; C. Abbott French against Dora H. B. Nellis, owner and contractor	72
EDENWOOD AV, w s, 295 ft n of High Bridge Road, 80x—; Church E. Gates & Co. against W. C. D. Begg, as contractor	48
117TH ST, 405 to 423 West; Benjamin C. Smith against Carrie S. Kennedy, owner; Blackburn & De Graw, contractors	1,388

SUPERINTENDENT SMITH'S TRIAL.

The Prosecution Closes Its Evidence—The Defense to Begin Thursday.

The trial of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, on charges of fraud and incompetency was resumed yesterday before the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Sister Melenie testified that the Little Sisters of the Poor had applied through her at Fire Headquarters for the connection of their institutions with the alarm system. She was advised by some one there to apply to a certain auxiliary alarm company. She afterward secured the services of the company, and the institutions were connected with the alarm system. Her testimony was stricken out because she could not say that Superintendent Smith was the person she talked with at Fire Headquarters.

Policeman William D. Mott was introduced as a witness to prove that box 66 was out of order on July 16, on the occasion of a fire at the Kip's Bay Brewing Company works. He was not allowed to proceed with his testimony, as the date of the fire was subsequent to the suspension of Superintendent Smith.

A certain fire alarm box was offered in evidence by Mr. Campbell, attorney for the prosecution, and was objected to by Mr. Olcott, counsel for the defense.

The Commissioners adjourned for a conference. Upon their return they announced that they would decide the point later.

Louis O. Winckelbach and Edward Sellew, operators in the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, testified concerning the records kept by Superintendent Smith.

D. F. Verdenal, confidential clerk of the board, and George Farrell, chief operator in charge, gave evidence concerning the records kept of supplies received at headquarters.

Mr. Campbell offered in evidence letters received from Fire Chiefs regarding the working of their alarm systems in St. Paul, Nashville, St. Louis, Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha, Columbus, Ohio; Denver, Atlanta, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Philadelphia. Mr. Campbell drew attention to the fact that there had been no failure by reason of imperfectly constructed boxes in St. Paul, Detroit, Minneapolis, Chicago, or Philadelphia during the last year.

The evidence was objected to by Mr. Olcott, and the board reserved its decision.

Mr. Campbell said that the prosecution rested. The board then adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time Mr. Olcott will begin the defense.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 56th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL..........$2,500,000.
SURPLUS..........$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLACK, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Martin, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of March, 1896. EMMA L. BLACK, JOHN BLACK, Executors. SMITH & MARTIN, Attorneys for Executors, 7 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y. m31-law6mTu&Oct6

CARNIE, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. CARNIE, late of Arlington, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of May, 1896. FRANCES CARNIE, Administratrix. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, New-York. my5-law6mTu

CRONKRIGHT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES CRONKRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. PHILIP F. OLWELL, Executor. WILLIAM STONE, Attorney for Executor, 243 Broadway, N. Y. City. f25-law6mTu

DUPIGNAC, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. DUPIGNAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Edward C. Manners, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York the 16th day of March, 1896. CLARA M. DUPIGNAC, Executrix. EDWARD C. MANNERS, Attorney for Executrix, 10 Wall St., N. Y. City. mh17-law6mTu

ELLIS, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of July, 1896. AUGUSTUS V. H. ELLIS, Executor. HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, Attorney for Executor, 59 Wall St., New-York City. jy28-law6mTu

FAY, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of William C. Davis, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of March, 1896. HENRY G. FAY, Executor. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Att'y for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh3-law6mTu

FISHER, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, the office of William S. Cogswell, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of June, 1896. CHARLES E. GOODRICH, RUDOLPH E. STOECKEL, Executors. WILLIAM S. COGSWELL, Attorney for Executors, 59 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y. je9-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

INGOLDSBY, EDWARD M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD M. INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Mr. A. C. Fransioli, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. MARGARET INGOLDSBY, Administratrix. mh31-law6mTu

IRWIN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN IRWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of May, 1896. MARGARET A. CHAMBERLAIN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Att'y for Admx., 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. my5-law6mTu

MACKAY, JR., JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. MACKAY, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2nd day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1896. JOHN W. MACKAY, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall St., New-York City, Attorneys for Administrator. je30-law6mTu

NOSTRAND, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. NOSTRAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 89, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of March, 1896. MARTHA M. NOSTRAND, Administratrix. ap7-law6mTu

REISSER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE REISSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jonathan Marshall, at No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1896. ANNIE L. REISSER, EMIL FRICK, Executors. JONATHAN MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 247 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy21-law6mTu

TALBOYS, CORA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgera'd, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORA S. TALBOYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of May, 1896. H. CRUGER OAKLEY, GEORGE RAINSFORD TALBOYS, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. my19-law6mTu

THOMPSON, RICHARD J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD J. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene F. Daly, Esquire, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-first day of April, 1896. HELEN A. THOMPSON, Administratrix. EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, New-York City. ap21-law6mTu

WILSON, OLIVER C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated June 18, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER C. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira B. Wheeler, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of June, 1896. JULIA WILSON, Executrix. IRA B. WHEELER, Att'y for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, New York City. je23-law6mTu

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave,* via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Laurel Branch, (letters must be directed "per Laurel Branch.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Aller";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at §9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Alliança, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Alliança";) at 10:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 11:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Fluminense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Amalfi, from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curaçao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 13 and up to Sept. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §12 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1896.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Bachelor Apartments to Let.
No. 5 East 17th St.

Two rooms and bath; parquet floors, steam heat. Meals served in rooms if desired.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

THE SEVILLIA, 117 West 58th St.—A few choice apartments can be secured for Oct. 1; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character and social standing need not apply.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $70 and upward, II. cab., $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Trave, Tu., Aug. 18, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Aug. 22, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, Aug. 22, 10 AM
Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM
†Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg

F. Bismarck, Aug. 20, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 27, 7 AM
Normannia, Sept. 3, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 10, 7 AM

I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL......Aug. 19
PARIS.........Aug. 26
NEW-YORK......Aug. 29
ST. LOUIS......Sept. 2
ST. PAUL.......Sept. 9
PARIS..........Sept. 16

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.

Westernland, Aug. 19, noon
Southwark, Aug. 26, noon
Noordland, Sept. 2, noon
Friesland, Sept. 9, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

Furnessia.........Aug. 22
Circassia.........Aug. 29
Anchoria.........Sept. 12
Ethiopia.........Sept. 19

Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5, and Oct. 10. Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Aug. 22, noon
Lucania, Aug. 29, 9 AM
Etruria, Sept. 5, noon
Campania, Sept. 12, 9 AM
Umbria, Sept. 19, 1 PM
Lucania, Sept. 26, 9 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Aug. 22, 9 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe...Sat., Aug. 29, 3 A. M.
Parlor and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.........Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.........Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
DORIC.........Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 24; Nov. 9; Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF CHINA....Sept. 14; Dec. 7; Mch. 1
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 12; Jan. 4; Mch. 29
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, Sept. 8. WARRIMOO, Oct. 8.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.........Tuesday, Aug. 18
SEMINOLE.........Friday, Aug. 21
IROQUOIS.........Tuesday, Aug. 25
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS,
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily, except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40
" West 22d St. Pier...... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connections on the Kingston Point Dock with trains for Catskill Mountain points and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska; at Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. resorts. The usual connections at Po'keepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains. Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Co.'s offices, and other principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Rhode Island and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36 N. R., daily at 6 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

SARATOGA EXCURSION $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; Troy, $2.50; EXCURSION.) TROY BOATS, City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturdays, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. N. R. every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St. 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodations for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St. N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS FROM foot of Christopher St. N. R. every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St. 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls, 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:40 P. M.—Saratoga, Lake George, and Catskill Mountains Limited. Saturdays only during July and August. Buffet drawing room cars.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Adirondack Mountain Resorts south of Lake Clear, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.

7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal. Fridays only, sleeping car to Fulton Chain.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago except Saturday for the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.

12:10 NIGHT—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

8:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping car, New-York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago. Parlor car to Syracuse.

A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.

B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:13 P. M., Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.

C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M.—Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A B C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:46 A. M., C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City P. R. R. Station: A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS and PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.

Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Lake Kiamesha, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.

9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake.

1:45 P. M., (Saturdays only,) for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.

3:15 P. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.

4:30 P. M., (Daily,) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West; Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free to Niagara Falls.

5:15 P. M., for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

Tickets and Pullman seats at 371 Broadway, N. Y.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Arrives Buffalo 7:50 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrive Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:35 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect June 28, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:05 P. M., and Toledo 8:30 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:24 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10 (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs, 12:15 night daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa and Macon, 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:20 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach.

FOR CAPE MAY, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 1:50, and 2:10 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn's Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after June 28, 1896.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M.; 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 to Red Bank,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only, to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove) P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 4:30, 8:15, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sundays 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago.

11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"

arrives Buffalo 10:00 P. M. Through car to Rochester. Pullman Vestibuled Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car service, meals à la carte.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction and all intermediate stations; chair cars to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sundays only for Mauch Chunk and Hazleton and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

6:10 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON, and intermediate points.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:15, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30 (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Through Sleeper, 5 P. M. daily.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 839, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets: 8:30, 7:40, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10 *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, (except Red Bank,) 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, *9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

Trains leave foot Liberty Street: 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, (Red Bank only,) *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00 P. M., (Saturdays only to Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.) Sundays, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express train.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.